ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,572—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1895.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† THAMES	6113	W. J. Nantes	4th Jan.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5594	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7585	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.M.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.L. THAMES	6113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5360	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.M.L. GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7585	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4594	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5907	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M. LORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.M.L. SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7585	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipp to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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[illegible] Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails to China. Passengers for Australia [illegible]. Cargo steamers are despatched to [illegible] intervals.
For [illegible] apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,196	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,355	350	7th Feb. 96
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351		

[illegible] THIS ROUTE.

[illegible] OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1090	Rs. 695

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Calombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Simpson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 24, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU" [illegible] Tons, Captain ANDERSON will SAIL [illegible] on or about the 31st inst., for TUTICORIN [illegible] SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also receiving Cargo for CHEEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, SHANGHAI, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
She has excellent Cabin Accommodation with good Table.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Y[illegible] Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 2nd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrahee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,850 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, about the 3rd January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 30th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"Dear Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
feelings, but I am a poor hand at expressing my lozenges have should like to thank you. Your bit cough. Some wonders in relieving my terri tomy (the same) had the operation of "Trachéo- and unlike him, the late Emperor of Germany, formed at St. Bartlik God, I am still alive) perpossibly have had a new's Hospital, no one could bad at times that the [illegible] violent cough it was so cons, which was very exhausted me. The masoftened, and I have beasons and hard, has been out difficulty.—I am, Sir, Yours to get rid with- truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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'I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. I therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kindred Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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...permission of ...OTH ...ady. ...JAMES." ...rs. SOUNDY and Co. ...es Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1. ...allors in uniform half price to back seats. ...pen each evening at 9 P.M. Performance to commence at 9-30.

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Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th December, 1895.

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G. W. LINDSLEY,
Acting Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Loco. and Carriage Department, Superintendent's Office, Hubli, 27th December, 1895.

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NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Store-Keeper H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION to the HIGHEST bidder, at the Railway Store Yard, Secunderabad Station, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th, 8th and 9th January, 1896, commencing at 10 a.m. daily, the undermentioned old and unserviceable stores:—

Brass Engine boiler tubes.
Old Rails.
Wrought iron Scrap.
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and other materials too numerous to mention.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

ARDASER R. PILCHER,
Railway Auctioneer.

Secunderabad, 26th December, 1895.

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CRETONNES, &c., &c.

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THIS First-Class Hotel is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.

A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.

Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
KWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. K. NOBLE, }

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

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KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

...t be ...d by any ...JONES, ...s. s., "Strathgyle."

...CE.

...notice that I will not be ...for any DEBTS contracted by my ...esel's stay in port.

P. J. GREGGANS,
Master of s. s., "Strathord."

...MERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IT is proposed to Construct a NEW GRAIN SHED, on the premises of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at Carnac Bridge. Tenders for the masonry work in connexion with this Shed are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, in Church Gate Street, up to 1 PM., on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1896. The Plans, &c., can be inspected at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1895.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be made with each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 18th December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MINERAL OILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, Tenders for the supply of the following Oils for 12 months commencing 1st February next.

250 Tons of Mineral Oil for lubricating carriage and wagon Axles.

20 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1895.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

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AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT, D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

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For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—

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FIRE INSURANCE

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,00
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the Sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

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Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

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Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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GIVE NOTICE THAT THEY ARE

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THAT ARE PREPARED ACCORDING TO

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Every bottle of the Genuine Pills carries their Trade Mark. If this be not intact refuse to buy and send direct to one of the appointed Agents, or to H. & T. KIRBY & Co., London.

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THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

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These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity, the tottering nerves [illegible] to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 8.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*bctwo par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.)

A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energising and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urina organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

PHOSPHORUS, DAMIANA, AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 36.

These are made with the *True* Damiana Plant, the efficacy of which in premature failure of power are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy or Loss of Power.

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s., each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

Full Direction accompany each Bottle.

N. B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the recovered TOXATION treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY CO., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 500,000,000 (£20,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Colombo, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application for Deposit Accounts not Opened for Fixed Periods as may be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, and to the Bordeaux Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving Letters, Telegrams, Correspondence, exchanging Money, &c., for the convenience of travellers can deposit [illegible] which they do not keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 2,000,000 = " 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Bundy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	12 pr. ct.	1,472-8
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial Bk. Ld. Mgs	5,000 / 15,000	100 / 100	100 / 75	16 p.c.	168
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra & Masterman's	120,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	25,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£20	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	20		612
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil		45
Ballary S & W Co. Ld (Ballary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.		38
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	35		180
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30		505
Bombay Na-tional Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—		710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		455
Central India	1,000	500	500	60		1,540
Chinee Mills Co. Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		745
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		900
Coimbatore S and W	1,200	100	100	—		11
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25		685
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	35 r Rs15		675
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		635
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40		750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35		490
Dhun Mills	1,000	2,000	1,000	30		43
Empress	6,100	100	400	dvd 25		575
Framjee Petit	1,325	1,000	1,000	Nil		530
Hindustan	874	1,000	1,000	30		710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40		680
Howard & Co	1,500	500	500	25		620
Hughes's	1,000	1,000	1,000	25		1,275
Hyderabad	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		460
Imperial Cotton	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,245	xd
Indian Manfg. Co						
India-China Manufactur-ing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Re.30		500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25		675
Jaffer Alli	—	500	500	Nil		225
Jamabodi Manufacturing Co.	1,800	350	350	dvd Rs.10		192½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		1,032½
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,800	1,000	20		375
Kamdesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30		770
Khanga um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil		900
Khatau Makanji	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45		805
Leopold	5,000	100	103	dvd Rs.10		258
Lord Reay Mfg	448	1,000	1,000	30		925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,690
Madras United	1,200	1,000	1,000	100		3,300
Maharaja	800	1,000	1,000	N		200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbunga)	3,600	800	800	15 pr ct		
Meer Mokjee	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100		2,382½
M Pettit	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6		157½
Mazagon						
Merwanji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70		2,250
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 4½		
Moolji Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½		460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½		630
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40		1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		740
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005	xd
Sassoon	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		1,265
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—		1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50		850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½		375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15		202½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		325
Tarachali Mills	875	500	500	dvd Rs15		630
Samson and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30		710
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50		395
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	—		50
Venkatesh-waralshanbag Ld	—	—	—	—		—
Victoria Mills Co, Ld	900	500	900	15		500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35		710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—		200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.		
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	43100	all	5 p. c.		2,600
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	& 18	—	G.		529

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly		
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75		137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	90		1,180
Chiltons	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	350	350	25		150
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½		156½
Brett's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12		190
Colaba	500	1,200	1,200	dvd Rs15		320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75		1,275
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8		102½
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+80		1100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30		560
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405	xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11		137½
Khangaum	900	450	450	Rs40		475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.		250
Maharashtra Printing and Publishing Co., Ld	300	500	500	53		97½
Mercantile	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs 4		140
Mofussil Co	3,125	80	400	Nil		357½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15		180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30		525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9		136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25		480
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20		430
Sassoon	500	500	500	20		585
Rad and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250	
Slad	400	2,000	750	50		920
Soraji Woolien Mills	1,200	250	—	Nil		90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16		200
Volkart	—	1,000	1 9	dv Rs65		210
						1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly		
A Cook Ashdown	1,750	100	100	75		370
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12		40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10		35
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,75	
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,415	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14		58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.		500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50		1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.		240
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	13		210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.		340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		140
Kemp & Co	4,000	350	175	21		350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30		200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,600	100	100	Nil		
Macks & Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.		155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	5		108
Port Canning Co	3,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs32		490
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	2		50
Thacker & Co	2,000	200	25	60		1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7		135
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs11		28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sterling Gold	Rs. 27	Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-2 d
Fakir, Bar Gold, old	"	26-12 "
Do. do. new	"	26-8 "
Australia bar Gold	"	26-14 "
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-13 "
Sovereigns	"	17-3 "
Do. Dragons	"	17-2 "
Silver T	"	23-66
Do. TT	"	23-4 d

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Officers of H. M. Customs' Service Dance, 9 p.m.
Yacht Club Dance.
G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles' Ball at Camp, Igatpuri.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Madura entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Turbo left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kirby Hall left the dock yesterday.

POLO—The ground is reserved for practice, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the 31st December, 1895, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 41, viz., 1s. 2d. per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow, the 1st January, 1896.

THE NURAY FREE READING ROOM, SOPARIBAUG, PAREL.—The following gentlemen have contributed towards the fund of this institution :—Mr. W. Smith, Rs. 20; Messrs. T. Baptist and J. Barker, each Rs. 5; and Dr. Vinayek Ramchandra Jog, one book, called Wadiaraj, Part II.

FAIRS.—The annual fair at Parbadevie Road commences to-day, and will continue for three days.—The Worlee Pakady fair will also be held to-day, when a small procession will go out.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Shamset Street fair, will commence this morning, and continue for two days more.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN BROKER.—On Saturday morning, Mr. T. Bromley, a broker, residing at Byculla, while descending the steps of the Chartered Bank, accidentally slipped and fell, sustaining a dislocation of his right knee-cap. Mr. Bromley is now under treatment at the St. George's Hospital.

MONETARY LOSS.—Singappa Heenappa, a labourer residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl in 2nd Lane, Camatipoora, reported to the police on Saturday that, on Sunday, the 22nd instant, he saw Rs. 200 safe in his box, and on the following evening discovered the money was missing. Singappa took the loss so much to heart that he is now very ill.

STREET ILLUMINATION INTERRUPTED.—On Saturday forenoon, a conservancy car, belonging to the Bombay Tramway Company, was passing down the Abdul Rahman Street, when two ladders that were in the car, struck against and broke three chandeliers which were hanging above the street in front of Mr. Haji Cassum's house in honour of a wedding ceremony. The damage is estimated at Rs. 230.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Saturday forenoon, a fire broke out in the blow-room of the Standard Mills, caused by some hard substance getting into the machinery. The automatic sprinklers, which have been fitted in the mill, coming into action, speedily extinguished the flames. The loss is estimated between two and three thousand rupees, the damage done by water being greater than by fire. An employe, named Gainoo Luxmon, aged thirty-five, was accidentally scalded on the arms, whilst trying to extinguish the flames. Gainoo was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where after treament he was allowed to go home.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Koolsum a woman, residing at Narelwady, placed a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 35, on her daughter's neck, who then went out to play. Shortly afterwards a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Saidoo, residing in the same locality, went up to the girl and took off the ornament, representing that Koolsum wanted it. About an hour afterwards, the girl went home, when the mother learning what had happened, reported the matter to the police. The police recovered the ornament from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by Mahomed for Rs. 22. Mahomed has absconded, and a search is being made for his whereabouts.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Overture	Norma ... Bellini
Valse	Little Gleaner ... Roeder
Selection	La Cigale ... Godfrey
Polka	Off We Go ... C Coote
Valse	Toreador ... Rogie
Galop	Bristol ... Bristol

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MORVI DRAMATIC COMPANY.—Even Anglo-Indians unacquainted with the Gujerati language may rely on being interested as well as instructed in regard to Native ways of life and thought if they pay a visit to the Tivoli Theatre during the stay there of the Morvi Dramatic Company. The number of actors is unusually large for a Native company, and it includes men who have a very good idea of histrionic art. The plays are full of life and incident, and considerable cleverness is shown in the promptness with which scene succeeds scene. Each performance lasts far too long for the average Anglo-Indian to sit it out, but if he comes away at midnight, he will have had three hours of stirring incident, and will have seen probably the best specimen of Native conceptions of the drama to be found in Bombay.

MAHOMEDAN CELEBRATION.—On Sunday, the spacious bungalow of Mr. Hajee Abdul Hossein Shirazee, the agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, was the scene of much festivity in honour of the birthday of Emam Ali. Large numbers of people belonging to the Shiah community of Bombay were invited by Mr. Hajee Abdul Hossein Shirazee to dinner, which was sumptuously served. Among the numerous guests, the poor and rich, were the leading Persian merchants of Bombay. The Persian Consul presided at the distribution of prizes, consisting of books, etc., to the young students of the Oomeregary Imamgha Charitable School, which is solely maintained and supported by Mr. Hajee Abdul Hossein Shirazee. The young urchins were immensely gratified with the gifts, in addition to money and clothes, distributed to them by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, the worthy son of Mr. Hajee Abdul Hossein Shirazee, and the company broke off at noon highly satisfied with their annual birthday fete.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Busorath Alikhan Vuleyat Alikhan, aged thirty-five, a Mahomedan, resident of Hingoli, in the Nizam's Dominions, was charged before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession seven tolas and a-half of opium contrary to section 9 of Act I. of 1878, clause (c). The accused arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Nagpur train, and alighted at the Byculla station, where the Abkari detective on duty detained him on suspicion, and asked him whether he had any opium. The accused admitting the possession of it, the detective took him into custody. Accused in pleading guilty to the charge stated that he had brought the opium from Hingoli, in the Nizam's Dominions. He was an opium-eater, and was not aware of the law on the subject, in British India. The magistrate, on evidence, convicted the accused on a charge of importing a quantity of opium, viz., seven tolas and a-half, without a license from the Collector of Customs, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo five days' simple imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HINDU.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Shewlal Amodhur, aged sixteen, the son of a Gujerati clerk. The deceased was in the employ of a grocer and resided with his master in his shop at Withalwady. On Sunday afternoon, Shewlal was reprimanded by his master for having purchased some native scent for the shop without the permission of his master, who also made a complaint against him to the deceased's father. The deceased took this to heart, and after evening made up swallowed a quantity of arsenic, with the result that about midnight Shewlal commenced vomiting. He was conveyed to his father's house in Abdul Rahman Street, where a native doctor was summoned, who, after examining the deceased, advised the father to take him to a hospital. According, about 12-30 a.m., the father conveyed the deceased to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the young man admitted to the house-surgeon having taken about a couple of tolas of arsenic. He was detained under treatment, but did not rally, and died four hours after admission. Dr. Easdon, the house-surgeon, was of opinion that the death was due to arsenical poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with that evidence.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 3rd and 4th competitions counting for the "Coorla aggregate," prizes of the Bombay Rifle Club took place on Saturday afternoon, the 21st inst. There was a fair muster of members, and some good scores were made. Lieut. D. J. Sharp headed the list at both the 500 and the 600 yards ranges. Colr.-Sergt. Thomas, Colr.-Sergt. Black, and Sergt. Chitts also shot well. The muster on the morning of the 26th, for the 5th and 6th spoon competitions at 700 and 800 yards, was a poor one. No doubt Christmas festivities were responsible for the poor attendance. With the exception of Colr.-Sergt. Black's shoot at the 700 yards range, the scoring was not so good as usual. The following are the scores :—

3RD COMPETITION.—11 ENTRIES.

	Score 500 yards.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25*
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol R fles	21
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	20
Sergt-Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	18
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	9

* Winner of spoon.

4TH COMPETITION.—11 ENTRIES.

	Score 600 yards.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	21
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Mr E Good, Bo Rifles Club	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	13

(a) Handicapped 2 points, winner of spoon. (b) handicapped 2 points.

5TH COMPETITION.—4 ENTRIES.

	Score 700 yards.
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25*
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol G Gordon, Bo Vol Rifles	7

*Winner of spoon.

6TH COMPETITION—5 ENTRIES.

	Score 800 yards.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31*
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol G Gordon, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	15

*Winner of spoon.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS AND WIDOWS' HOME.

THE treat and entertainment annually provided, mainly through the benevolent exertions of Colonel Empson, for the inmates of the European Pensioners and Widows' Home at Tardeo, situated near the Falkland Road railway bridge, came off last evening on the premises, which were gaily decorated with flags, palm leaves, and evergreens for the occasion. The whole presented a jolly appearance: everything inside and outside the bungalow was made nice and tidy; and the widows, who sat in the verandahs in their best apparel, seemed to enjoy the holiday even amidst the reminiscences of their happier days. The entertainment was attended in the afternoon by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Home, among those present being the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis and the Rev. Mr. Greig. [Colonel Empson was as usual indefatigable in his exertions to make the entertainment a thoroughly enjoyable one; and Mrs. and the Misses Empson, who caught the spirit of his enthusiasm, were unsparing in their efforts to bring good cheer to the hearts of those for whom the entertainment was provided. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the children commenced to take part in the sports and amusements provided for them in the compound of the bungalow. During the afternoon the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles played a selection of music. About 5 o'clock, the children sat down to tea in the large room of the upper storey, after which the Ven'ble Archdeacon distributed articles of clothing, blankets, etc., to the widows. Later in the evening, a concert of vocal and instrumental music was given, in which several gentlemen as well as Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Thompson, and Miss Tudball took part. Quite in harmony with the benevolent character of the proceedings is the fact that spectacles were presented during the evening to all the widows who required them, by Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, opticians.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. WHEAT,

THE First Forecast of the Wheat crop for 1895-96 is as follows :—The autum rains, which were light, were generally favourable for ploughing and preparing the land for winter crops; but they ceased early and this soil was very dry at the time of sowing. Irrigation was therefore frequently resorted to before sowing. Germination is reported to have suffered in most districts from want of sufficient moisture. The irrigated wheat crop is flourishing but where irrigation is not available the crop is suffering and the want of rain is very keenly felt. The area is reported to be 25 per cent. less than last year's. This relates to condition up to the 10th December.

N.-W. P. RAPE AND LINSEED.

The First Forecast of the Rapeseed and Linseed crops for 1895-96, reads :—The autum rains were generally light; and affforded great facility for ploughing the fields for Rabi. There was however no sufficient moisture in the ground at the time of sowing; and for want of it germination suffered in several districts. Prospects are fair in most districts but rain is urgently wanted to improve them. The area is reported to be 20 per cent. less than last year owing to early cessation of the rains. This relates to condition up to the 10th December.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual convention of the Indian Christian Association was held in Christ Church ground, Cawnpore, on the 27th December, in a large pendal lent by the Muir Mills Company. Three hundred Native Christians were present. Mr. J. Simeon, Allahabad, presided, and Mr. R. N. Barooch, Mirzapur, read the annual address. The Bishop of Lucknow opened the Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Association in the afternoon with an address on the dignity and usefulness of labour. The exhibits are from all parts of India, and are of the usual class, comprising needlework, carpentry, book-binding, printing, drawing, type-casting, carpets, durries, and other articles. The exhibition was very largely attended. The Convention and Exhibition close to-morrow, when the awards will be made.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "A French countess is offering in the Paris papers a reward of five thousand francs to anyone who will restore 'a ridicule' lost by her in or near the Grand Opera. The 'ridicule' is described as of white silk trimmed with lace, and bearing the initials 'L. G.' surmounted by a coronet, and it is said to have contained twenty louis, a smelling bottle, a box containing diamond earrings, a ring of large rubies in an artistic mounting of gold of various shades, with the motto, 'melioribus annis,' and finally a row of large pearls with a ruby clasp. The advertisement, however, is only incidentally interesting as suggesting the question how it happens that 'ridicule' in the sense of a lady's hand bag, which is now generally held to be a mere vulgar corruption of 'reticule,' is still in polite use in France? Our great grandmothers spoke of their 'ridicules,' but the expression, in this sense, is now among us as dead as 'sparrow-grass.' Perhaps, after all, the notion that lady's hand bags must at one time have been called 'reticules,' because they were probably originally of network, is only one of those 'happy thoughts' in etymology which will not bear the test of historical inquiry. Why a handbaer should be a 'ridicule'—if this is not an illiterat, corruption of 'reticule,' is hard to suggest; but French milliners of the last century had a habit of giving to the articles they made fanciful and unaccountable names, and 'un ridicule' for a handbag may have been one of them."

SOME of the relatives of French soldiers on active service in Madagascar have had a cruel experience. Their letters have been returned through the post with the one word "deceased" written across them and this has been the first intimation in many cases that has been sent to fathers and mothers of the death of their sons. The unfeeling conduct of the military authorities in the matter has been the subject of such serious complaints that the War Minister has given instructions that in future such letters shall be held back until after an official notification in more decorous form shall have been sent to the writers of the letters.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic of you is Peter's Brain Pannces, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 30TH OF DECEMBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Trichinopoly, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Pujab and North-West Provinces, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Bangalore and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Goa, 16 at Bombay and Negapatam, 14 at Bangalore, and 12 at Sholapur. The maximum temperature is in slight to large excess of the average in all districts except in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 39° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum and Nagpur. Heavy rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·42") and Negapatam (1·40"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras, and a few drops at Calicut and Cochin. A large area of low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Colombo where the weather is squally and unsettled. The skies are densely clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and conditions are favourable for rain there. In the Bombay Presidency the increase of humidity shows the probability of the skies becoming slightly clouded. The pressure difference between Poona and Ratnagiri or Karwar is great and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karwar.

DEC. 29.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Raipur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest at Jacobabad, and Ajmere and lowest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale at Negapatam and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal at Karachi, Veyboor, Deesa, Bombay and Ratnagiri and the minimum in large excess at Bellary, Bangalore, Belgaum and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Rathagiri, and the lowest 41° at Jubulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad Rajkote, Indore, Saugor, Akola, Goa, Karwar Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Sholapur, Nagpur, Raipur, Ajmare and Jeypore. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (4·08"), Trichinopoly (2·36") and Madras (1·46"), light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Colombo, and a few drops at Masulipatam. The disturbance noticed in yesterday's report is moving slowly westwards and now lies to the south-westwards of Calicut or Cochin and to the westwards of Colombo out at sea where the weather is very unsettled and strong winds with rain are probably blowing. In consequence of the westward movement of the depression the barometer on the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay has fallen briskly and the weather there is in rather an unsettled condition. Conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and Ceylon. On the Malabar Coast humidity and cloud are both increasing, and conditions are becoming favourable for rain there. The pressure difference between Poona and Ratnagiri or Goa is considerable, and indicates the probability of fresh to strong easterly winds on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Mangalore.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 30.

Sunday's observations :—Pressure has increased very slightly at Cuddalore, Negapatam and Colombo, but has decreased more or less elsewhere. The decrease has been briskly or rapid in the west. Pressure is highest in the north and lowest in the extreme south, and the gradients are still steep in the Peninsula and the Bay, though less so than yesterday. A large low pressure area still exists in the extreme south. Winds are north-westerly down the Gangetic Plain and part of Bengal and between north and east elsewhere. The force has been strong to a moderate gale across the Peninsula and the temperature has on the whole risen. The mean temperature is below normal in the Central Provinces, about normal in Bengal, Assam, Central India and Madras, and above normal elsewhere and the abnormal excess is large in the hill stations. Rain has fallen over Madras and Mysore. Negapatam has received nearly five, Trichinopoly over two, and Nellore and Madras over one inch.

LATER.

Monday's observations :—Pressure has increased briskly to slightly over Burma, Bengal and the east and south of the Peninsula and has been generally steady elsewhere. The low pressure area recently noticed in the extreme south has apparently passed westward into the Arabian sea and the readings are now lowest off the Malabar Coast. The gradients still remain rather steep in the south. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain, north-westerly in Lower Bengal, and on Orissa and Ganjam Coasts and blow between north and east elsewhere. The force has again been strong to a moderate gale over the Peninsula, and the temperature has generally risen except in south of the Peninsula, and the mean temperature is excessive except in Bengal, Central India and Madras. Rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula. Timevelly has received six, Madura and Cuddalore two, and Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Wellington and Trivandrum over one inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th December 1895.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·895
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·0
Dew Point	59·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·533
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69°
General Directions of wind	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	299

From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 21, compared with the Statement of December 17, 1895 :—

| LIABILITIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EARRINGS AND EAR BUTTONS. have on hand a very pretty collection of th... Ornament. Plain Gold Buttons, Rs. 5 set with ... from Rs. 17. Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 70. Sin... Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay a...

LIBERTY ART FAB... Selection of Art Muslins, ... the Latest Designs have just ... at JOHN ROBERTS & C...

PRESENTS ... days and ... Dumb Wai... Esplanade ...

...olls, at 2 annas ... Road Open till 1st Jan... per dozen.—At SHROFF ...

...LLA CIGARS, at 25 per cent. ... Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 2-4, and 2-4 ... Discount.—PEARSE & Co.—Sirdar's Palace,

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at ... less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited

FOR sale DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens. Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 250. Apply "X," care of this Office.

TO LET, BUNGALOW, Large Compound, Garden, Stable, facing Sea, near Bombay Dyeing Mill, on Purbadevi Road. Rent Rs. 60. Apply "No. 5," care of this Office.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Kangra Valley Teas in Fancy Ornamental Boxes, Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Unassorted Orange Pekoe, and Imperial Family Mixtures, at Re. 1-4, 1-4, 1-2 and As. 14 respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 82, Medows Street, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its Introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Gold and Silver Jewellery, Silver Wares from Cutch, Cashmere, Madras and Lucknow and other varieties for Presentation at moderate prices.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the ... ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from ——to—— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. Pesrooji the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

HORSES—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z.," care of this Office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED, at once, good RETOUCHER, one who can operate preferred. Apply stating terms to R. HOTE, Bareilly, N. W. P.

WANTED, PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 80 Rupees a month. Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CARDER and SPINNER, for an up-country Mill, Salary up to Rs. 500. Apply to "A ", care of this Paper.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price of Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and Very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Pickes Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage English Subscription, Rs. 1" per year, including Postage.

XMAS 1895.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents, and Children of the Best Make, and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Crawford Market.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say it—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Rencorter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gulkura.—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. R. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	Rs. a
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	35 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-14. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

No commercial or financial telegrams through Reuter beyond those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, are to hand; and, owing to the Liverpool Cotton market having remained closed to the end of last week, we are unable to annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, the figures for which are missing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,39,513
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	2,81,061
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	8,89,421
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,623
Other Authorized ,,			Unchanged.
Loans on Govt. ,,	Inc.	,,	11,713
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,,	4,09,659
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	3,48,931
Cash	Inc.	,,	1,74,202

The absence of animation in business during the current holidays is illustrated by the Statement of the Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, which shows that on the three days of last week on which the Bank was open, the Cash Balance had increased by 1¾ lakh, at some 208 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 34¼ lakhs in the week preceding. The principal change in the items which make up the present Return is in Private Deposits from which withdrawals to the extent of over 8¾ lakhs took place last week. In Loans there was practically no change; while, in Bills Discounted there was a decrease of about 4 lakhs, making the net increase in trade requirements to 5 lakhs compared with 26¾ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return; the amount by which the present Cash Balance should have been reduced having been more than counterbalanced by an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 9¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—Our market for this staple has been steady in tone to-day, and prices show no further change. Exporters have bought only 100 Chandool, at Rs. 206; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 207; while the business reported for account of the Mills sums up 1,950 bales, consisting of purchases of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 163½; 350 Khundwa, at Rs. 213½; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 195; 200 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 216; Oomrawattee, at Rs. 186; and 106 Dhulia, at Rs. 193; and contracts for 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 212 for April-May delivery.

The official telegraphic weather reports from the Cotton-growing districts received this morning continue to be of a favourable tenor, except that in the Barsee districts of the Oomrawattee circle (where Cotton was arriving in small quantities) the dewfall was insufficient; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable; but this was more likely to effect the Wheat, than the Cotton, crop. No more rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area; and picking had begun at Broach; while at Bhownuggur it had generally begun.

WHEAT has been firm in tone to-day: but only a moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported, prices remaining unchanged as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-6-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 ,,	,, 4-5-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-4-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-2-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 3-10-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-2-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-5-6	,,

SEEDS have been taken to-day to a moderate extent for export in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value; the following being this evening's quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Linseed	6 13 0	to 6 15 0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	7 1 6	to 7 2 6	,,	
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 10 0		,,	
Do. Red do.	6 3 0	to 6 5 0	,,	
Gingelly, White	40 0 0	to 41 0 0	per candy	
Do. Mixed	38 0 0	to 39 0 0	,,	

The quiet, nominally previous rates; but no business of importance has transpired to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,366 bales.
Wheat	9,164 cwts.
Linseed	2,028 ,,
Rapeseed	685 ,,
Gingellyseed	9,048 ,,
Groundnuts	5,721 ,,
Castorseed	1,835 ,,
Rice	2,228 ,,

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining practically at these rates throughout the day, a moderate amount of business being reported both ways. Re-sale of Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 25-32d. to a moderate extent, a little of the same having been also given, for near transfer, at 1s. 2 1/8d., rates closing quiet, however, but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-8d.	,,
Credits Do.	1s. 2 3-16d.	,,
Francs Do.	1'49½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, and rates ruled at 105 5-16 for Cash and the near settlement, and at 105 15-16 for the next account until near the close when they declined 1-16 per cent. from that level.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th December, 1895, compared with the Statement of 21st December, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 21. Rs.	Dec. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,71,278	54,10,791
Do. do. at Branches	2,87,81,914	2,82,32,075
Other Deposits	3,35,51,691	3,36,92,270
Post Bills	5,794	9,054
Credits, undrawn	25,73,747	26,88,464
Rs...	5,85,85,424	5,87,32,554
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,28,411	53,21,788
Other authorised Securities	42,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	53,20,359	53,43,893
Loans do. do.	51,71,453	51,83,166
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,61,15,776	1,57,09,117
Dead Stock	3,98,003	3,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	27,054	27,080
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	3,95,916	7,44,347
Cash	2,06,20,744	2,07,94,946
Rs...	5,85,85,424	5,87,32,554

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December, 1895 on 145·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,100	20	15,120
Or per mile of Railway	26	105	.....	131
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	68,086	2,22,709	1,311	2,92,085
Total for 24 weeks	71,086	2,34,809	1,331	3,07,205
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,716	21,880	18	24,620
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	189	.....	213
Total to corresponding date do.	32,527	1,47,078	494	1,80,099

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,500
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,27,107

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st December 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	939	762	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	37,877	43,841	...	5,964	16,504	...
Parcels, &c.	62,810	60,150	2,690	...	...	3,49,250
Goods	5,039	3,723	1,316	...	13,753	...
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,05,756	1,07,714	...	1,958	...	...
Aggregate	21,60,885	24,79,878	...	...	...	3,18,993

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BEACHCROFT—OMMANNEY—December 9, at St Peter's, Bedford, Thomas Seward Beachcroft to Ethel Anne Dyke, widow of Cranstoun Ommanney, of the Straits Settlements Civil Service, and daughter of William Marshall, of Bedford.

FOOTE—FIELD—November 14, at St Alban's Pro-Cathedral, Prince Albert, N W T, Canada, the Rev Harold Foote, Incumbent of St Paul's, Prince Albert, to Amy Nora Field, second daughter of Charles Dickenson Field, LL D, Barrister-at-law, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

DEATHS.

RODDY—November 21, at 27, Portland-terrace, St Heliers, Jersey, Col Patrick Roddy, V C, late Bengal Army.

STOKES—December 8, at Bath, Sarah Ellen, widow of Hudleston Stokes, Esq, Madras C S, aged 82.

TREUTLER—December 7, at 8, Goldstone-villas, West Brighton, Louisa Treutler, widow of G Treutler, Esq, of Darjeeling, Bengal, aged 80.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1895.

THE significance of the "decided rapprochement" between Turkey and Russia spoken of in recent telegrams cannot well be exaggerated. When an announcement was made of the Sultan's decision to "gratify the Powers" by conceding firmans for the presence of second guardships in the Bosphorus, it was promptly followed with a confession from a well-informed source that this diplomatic success might prove the signal for new and very unwelcome developments. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on the 9th instant an ominous warning. "It must not be forgotten that unforeseen (*i*) events may very well occur which will put the European entente to a more severe strain than any it has yet gone through." He goes on to hint at the existence of sinister influences potent for mischief. "It would be interesting to detect the mischievous agency which is raising such a hue and cry against all diplomatic initiative taken in connexion with the crisis in Turkey. England, which until recently bore the brunt of the campaign, was roundly abused for her pains, as if she were bent on disturbing the peace of Europe for her own selfish ends. Then came the turn of Austro-Hungary, which had to bear a torment of adverse criticism. The initiative is just now more or less in the hands of Russia, and none of the Powers are in a better position to turn it to account. Even those who have been half-hearted when England and Austro-Hungary stood in the front will probably show less reserve if Russia takes the lead." In other words, France and Germany have exerted their influence to make the initiative of Great Britain and Austra-Hungary abortive, with the result that Russia has now the ball at her feet—a fact which the Sultan has been prompt to recognise by the despatch of one of his Ministers to St Petersburg with costly presents for the Czar. If Russia now "takes the lead," those that raised a hue and cry against every proposal hitherto made, will change their attitude. What this may eventually lead to is not obscurely indicated by the refusal of the Austrian Minister of Finance to allow a surplus of two hundred and ten million florins to be disposed of, a semi-official organ candidly avowing that the money may be required as a war reserve in the not distant future. It cannot be said that such that preparations have been made for the immediate transport by railway of thirty torpedo boats from the Baltic across Russia to the Black Sea should the Eastern Question enter on a new phase. We have already learned that military and naval officers are refused leave, even for a single day, and that the Baltic and the Black Sea fleets are kept ready for instant service. Preparations of that kind were not made simply with a view to impress upon Abdul Hamid the expediency of granting permits for half-a-dozen additional gun-boats to sail up the Dardanelles. The cynic may feel inclined to attribute them to the sincerity of the desire for peace which Prince Lobanoff assured M. de Blowitz a few weeks since is the one pre-occupation of Russian statesmen. To maintain peace they prepare for war.

From this point of view preparations for war are guarantees of peace. The *Times* was on the whole very successful in keeping out of litigation by setting aside £20,000 a year for law expenses. The Great Powers being armed to the teeth, and all of them having a large war chest ready for emergencies, may tide over even the Turkish crisis without coming to blows. It is reassuring to know that the British Admiralty is devising means for securing the forts on the Eastern and Southern coasts of England against sudden attack. Twelve large torpedo-catchers, steaming twenty-seven knots an hour, are charged with the duty of patrolling the seas from Lowestoft to the Land's End; they will be divided into three divisions of four ships each. The announcement that this precaution has received the sanction of the naval authorities comes to us by the last mail, and may be regarded as especially appropriate to the happy Christmas-time which brings the glad tidings of peace and good-will amongst men to an anxious world. The round dozen of swift torpedo destroyers are rightly considered the twelve Apostles of Peace, compared with the truculent philanthropy which prompts the *Spectator* to deep regret that none of the Christian Missionaries in Asiatic Turkey had been murdered. Had a handful of them been massacred that kindly paper would have rejoiced, for a wail of horror from Exeter Hall would have compelled Lord Salisbury to cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war. What is the frame of mind of a man who calmly writes: "It is greatly to be regretted that the Turks have not treated the American missionaries in Anatolia as they have treated the Armenians." When similar incitements appear in many quarters, Mr. Frederic Harrison is fully justified in raising his voice in indignant protest against the language now employed about the Turkish Empire and the people of Islam. "It is but too true that there is a readiness of Evangelical (and of other) enthusiasts to fall in with an anti-Mussulman, anti-pagan fanaticism, which may possibly bring all Europe to the verge of a terrible war, one thousand times more injurious to civilization than any cruelties inflicted by Oriental Governments." Not less provocative, not more calculated to arouse uncontrollable passions, are leaders in Metropolitan daily papers denouncing the Sultan on the morrow of his acquiescence of the doubling of the number of gun-boats in the Bosphorus as "the defiant murderer who daily outrages the conscience of civilised mankind." That is said of a sovereign whose boast it has been that he has not signed a death-warrant since he ascended the throne nearly twenty years ago. To accuse Abdul Hamid of personal complicity in the atrocities committed by lawless Kurds is about as judicial as to make President Cleveland personally responsible for the burning to death of untried men in the Southern States by riotous crowds who set the local authorities at defiance, and laugh at the law.

These excited writers who sigh for the murder of missionaries so as to fill up the cup of Turkey's guilt, and denounce the Sultan as a defiant murderer when he yields to the representations of his multitude of councillors, apparently desire to have the Ottoman Empire put up to auction amongst the Powers, as the readiest way of inaugurating the millennium in the Near East. That there would be several bidders for the Sultan's territories if they come into the market, as Lord Salisbury seems to anticipate, may be conceded. But who will be the auctioneer? Who will maintain order while the bidding proceeds, and by what agency will the distribution be peacefully effected after the goods have been awarded by the fall of the hammer? "I can already see," said Alexander the Great, with his last breath, "the funeral games which will attend my death!" Who can foresee the funeral games which will follow the obsequies of the Turkish Empire? All that can be safely predicted is that the funeral games will be numerous beyond all counting. It is not to the interest of England, it is not to the interest of mankind, that the hour shall be hastened which will see them begin. When we find impatient publicists urging the Nonconformists of England to call on Lord Salisbury "in the name of the Lord"—the God of Battles—to put an end to the infamous rule of the Turk, we could wish that they would endeavour for a moment to appreciate the facts of the situation. By way of clinching the case for action in the name of the Most High, Lord Salisbury is asked to ponder on this incident. "M. de Nelidoff had a long interview with the Sultan, and in an hour appears to have accomplished more than all the other Ambassadors could do in a fortnight. This single fact, by showing *where the balance of power lay*, shows also where the responsibility for the deadlock has lain. If the Russian Ambassador had demanded his interview with the Sultan ten days ago, and held the same language to him, the scandal concerning the guardships would never have arisen." What folly to ask Lord Salisbury to precipitate a crisis when in the same breath it is asserted—whether truly or not, is little to the purpose,—that the balance of Power in Turkey lies with Russia, and that her Ambassador can accomplish in an hour what all the other Ambassadors could not do in a fortnight! The Prime Minister has deserved well of the country in turning a deaf ear to such counsels.

ONE of the unfailing signs of the times, which mark the beginning and the end of the year in the Fort of Bombay, is the rowdy behaviour of a section of our soldiers and sailors, who, after spending a convivial evening in one or more drink shops, wind up with a fight and make the neighbourhood resound with their yells and profanity. There are no better behaved, nor more pleasant looking men than Jack and Tommy when they start out for an evening's amusement; clean and faultlessly dressed, they are a picture of methodical habits and good health; and although each naturally considers his own branch of service the best, they seem to have a natural liking for each other's society—when sober. When drunk their sentiments change about completely, and Jack becomes the natural enemy of Thomas, to be insulted, mauled, and if possible reduced to a jelly, just as if he belonged to the force of an enemy with a most unenviable notoriety with regard to the quarrelling that takes place within their walls, and the fights that follow outside; and, curiously, those which add the charms of music and song to the attractions of drink, have the worst reputation in this respect. Whether the explanation of this fact lies within the domains of the philosopher, or of the public analyst, it is not easy to say. It has often been said that misguided sentiment towards the charmers who dispense liquor, accounts for much of the quarrelling that takes place in bars, but facts do not bear out this statement. Among the neutral spectators in a drink shop there are always men ready to protest against a disturbance "in the presence of ladies." It does not require the presence of men of another branch of the service to rouse the bellicose instincts of drunken members of a fighting profession. If a ship may not "bite its thumb at a regiment," there may be another ship handy, or a regiment, as the case may be. When ships of different nationalities meet in the same port it is often a matter of consultation between their respective officers as to which days or nights shall be appointed for shore leave, so that the men may not meet in the drink shops. This fighting instinct, which a witty Frenchman has characterised as *le besoin de se battre*, resulting in what an equally witty Englishman has called the "luxury of exchanging blows," is very variously developed in different nationalities when under the influence of drink. The Russian, excellent soldier though he is, is the very reverse of combative when in his cups. He will sing songs, or make maudlin speeches until he falls asleep. The Anglo-Saxon and the Celt are dangerous and prone to take offence, and the Latin races are excitable and easily moved from joy to fury. The combative spirit of the British sailor was illustrated on a very large scale during the Egyptian war. A large fleet of British war vessels was anchored at Alexandria after the bombardment, and presently many ships of other navies, which had departed on the eve of the bombardment, returned to the port. Our sailors had been in their ships for nearly three months without landing except in the way of duty, when a general shore leave was granted and every man that could be possibly spared went ashore. A meeting of officers of the various ships had been previously held, and an agreement was come to, that none but British sailors should have shore leave that day. Events soon justified the prudence of this measure, for very soon a large proportion of the men were drunk, and they then organised parties to search cafés, brasseries, and other haunts for foreign sailors, for no other reason than the prospective joy of "hammering" them. If the same men had happened to meet at a regatta or at aquatic or other sports, they would have vied in courteous attention to each other, so long as they were sober—and would have heartily cheered the best man or men irrespective of nationality. The Prussian army is said to have an excellent method for keeping down rowdyism in beer houses and cafés. If a row occurs in which damage is done by soldiers, or because of them the broken glasses, furniture, or windows, are charged against a fund in their regiment, to which all the men subscribe, then the soldiers of the regiment have an enquiry of their own, and, as there are always plenty of educated men in the ranks, the enquiry is very thorough, and they find no difficulty in making things exceedingly unpleasant for those whose bad manners have put the regiment to an uncalled for expense. Something of this sort might be of use in Bombay, but what the inhabitants have most reason to complain of is the noise of quarrelling at late hours of the night and of the terrible language that is used below their open windows by our brave but very ungallant defenders.

WRITING from Hyderabad in reference to the statement that his Highness the Nizam intends visiting England during next summer, a well-informed correspondent tells us that no definite decision has been arrived at. It is said that some years ago when the Nizam was advised to take the journey, he refused to do so, pending the rendition of the Berars, but whether the same reason will operate in the present instance remains to be seen. A more cogent objection to the proposed journey is that his Highness now takes a closer personal interest in State affairs than was the case some time ago. Curiously enough, endeavours have been made by some whose disinterestedness is open to question, to show that it would be better if this regal oversight of administrative affairs was withdrawn. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Ripon, who were both better qualified to give advice to the ruler of Hyderabad than the irresponsible counsellors to whom we have referred, both strongly recommended his Highness to do what every good sovereign does, what the Nizam himself is now doing, and what cannot be neglected without injury and possible disaster to the State. In the wise course he is now pursuing the Nizam also has the support of the present Viceroy, and it is not likely that he will go back from the attitude assumed under such auspices merely to suit interested partisans. It is his Highness' personal participation in State affairs which is the chief obstacle to his projected European tour.

THE sum of two lakhs of rupees was yesterday paid into the Bank of Bombay, by Mr. Haji Zakria Haji Ahmed Patel, towards the Mahomedan Orphanage and Asylum Fund.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Europe, by the mail steamer Ganges were Brigadier-General French, Hon'ble S. O'Brien, Colonel Anson, Commander Grogan, etc.

THE 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will hold a camp-of-exercise at Ahmedabad, from the 19th to the 25th January

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRESTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.

Numerous arrests of Turks have been made here, including three Government clerks, who are charged with organising a demonstration against the present regime.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The situation at Johannesburg is more acute, and many ladies and children are leaving Rand. It is expected that several of the leading mines will be shut down at once.

The burghers have been warned that they must be ready for active service, and the Mercantile Association have organised a town body-guard to preserve order, but they will take no active part in any civil war or rebellion.

The Germans have selected a committee to arrange a plan of action.

The French and German press are strongly anti-English on the Transvaal question.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Owing to the indisposition of the Viceroy, the State dinner fixed for January 1st, and the State ball on the 9th, will not take place.

H. M. S. COSSACK.

H. M. S. Cossack is under orders to leave Calcutta to-morrow morning. Her destination is at present unknown.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

During the last half-year there was a net falling off of four lakhs of rupees in passenger traffic of the East Indian Railway. The pilgrim traffic declined by eight lakhs, while the normal traffic increased by three lakhs.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE BURMA COMMISSIONERS.

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

The Chief Commissioner entertained the officers of the Burma Commission, a large number of whom are in Rangoon for holidays. He paid a high tribute to their energy, ability, and devotion to duty. After his experience of Bengal and the Punjab he was able to say that they were officers second to none in India. He concluded by saying that after a considerable experience in Burma, he was glad to be able to that the officers of the Commission were no laggards in their work, and require no incentive beyond the feeling of duty to their Queen and country.

THE SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

A grand enthusiastic open air meeting of the citizens of Poona was held, this evening, at the Reay Market, under the presidency of Shrimant Balasaheb Pratisindhi. Most of the Congress delegates attended. The total attendance was about fifteen thousand. Mr. Tilak explained that the object of the meeting was to obtain for the Shivaji Memorial movement the approval of the leading gentlemen in India, and to report its progress. Babu Surendranath, who was enthusiastically cheered, then expressed his sympathy with the movement in a short but eloquent speech. Mr. Laksamondas, of Rajputana, followed in Hindi. Pandit Madanamohan Malaviya then spoke about the necessity and utility of honouring the memory of our national heroes. Rai Bahadur Anandacharu spoke next, expressing his great admiration of Shivaji's character. Contributions from Baroda and Bahranpore, amounting to Rs. 700, were received during the meeting. Thanks to the chairman and Babu Surendranath were proposed by Professor Jinsiwalay, and the vast meeting dispersed with cheers to Babu Surendranath and cries of "Shivajiki jay."

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. DAVUR EDULJI KHURSHEDJI MODI.

SURAT, Dec. 30.

A large and influential deputation of the Parsis of the Surat, Bulsar, and Godavara towns, headed by the Dasturs, this evening, called at his Darya Mahal residence to present congratulatory addresses to Mr. Davur Edulji Khurshedji Modi, of Surat, on his elevation to the honourable rank and position of first-class Sirdar of the Dekhan. Enthusiastic speeches by Dusturji Rustomji and others were made, and suitable thanks returned by Mr. Davur. The meeting dispersed after expressions of deep gratitude to the British Government for thus honouring the Parsi community of Gujerat in the person of its prominent member. A respectable deputation from the Ahmedabad community had already before presented a similar address on the 1st instant.

CRICKET.

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

A match was arranged between the Elphinstonians and a combined team of all local clubs, and came off to-day on the European Gymkhana ground. The home team won the toss, and sent in Dustoor and Galia. The following was the score:—

Dustoor, b Chinoy	27
Galia, b Chinoy	4
Ponnock, b Chinoy	9
Rozare, b Chinoy	49
Price, l-b-w, b Chinoy	24
Eastwood, b Kaka	2
Taylor, b Chinoy	3
G Dinshaw, b Kaka	3
Richard, not out	10
Leach, c Daruwala, b Kaka	1
D Dinshaw, c Vajifdar, b Chinoy	0
Extras	24
Total	165

The Elphinstonians commenced at 3-30, the following being their score:—

Motty, not out	66
Sanjana, b Rozare	1
Sakhatvala, run out	6
Suntokji, run out	21

Lunch was provided at the European Gymkhana. The Wiltshire Band attended in the evening. If play will not be finished to-morrow, it will continue on the 1st proximo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 30.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Dec. 28.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne, having left Kurrachee at 4 p.m., on Monday, the 30 instant, is expected here on the morning of Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

2½ per cent. Consols	106⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅞
3½ per cent Rupee Paper	61¼
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £620,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON Dec. 13.

I am glad to be able to announce that after innumerable delays extending over the long period of eleven months the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway contract has been signed this week. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, whose patience as a business man must have been sorely tried by the red-tapeism and dilatoriness which he and those associated with him in this undertaking have had to encounter, has postponed his departure for Bombay until next month. If the London correspondent of a leading country paper is correctly informed, as I believe he is, the authorities who cannot be ignorant of what your commercial communities in Bombay and Calcutta think on the subject, are more closely wedded than ever to their fatal delusion that all the money needed for railway development can be easily raised in India by merely offering 3 per cent. and a "small proportion of the extra profits." The writer referred to observes that it will be interesting to learn what the Indian Chambers of Commerce have to say on this subject, and no doubt it will. He adds that he is assured by those "whose opinions carry weight in business circles both in this City and in India," that the effect of the action of the Government in this matter will be to "dispel all hope of inducing well-to-do natives to invest on a considerable scale in railway enterprises." I myself am told that not only will native speculators not invest on a considerable scale but that they will refuse absolutely to lend any money unless a higher rate of interest be offered. If that is the state of the case the fact cannot be too strongly insisted upon in view of the erroneous notions prevailing at head-quarters. Your Chambers of Commerce and other bodies interested in the development of the commercial and industrial resources of the Peninsula scarcely assert themselves sufficiently. At any rate, that is the opinion I often hear expressed here. They might take a leaf out of the book of similar organizations in Lancashire, who not only in regard to the cotton duties but in respect to all questions affecting their interests make their views known, and go to Government as often as they think necessary to insist upon what they consider to be their rights. Of course in India the opportunities for personally interviewing your rulers are not what they are in England. Probably if your Chambers of Commerce could see the Viceroy more frequently and put their views before him by word of mouth, it would be an improvement upon the present system of addressing the Government of India merely by memorials. With the Viceroy and his Ministers living for a considerable portion of the year at a remote hill station and secluded from the active life of the country quite as much as the Queen is when she is in the Highlands, no wonder if the distinguished men who from time to time leave this country to be the rulers of India get out of touch with Indian public opinion, European or Native. In England with our constitution the absence of her Majesty from the centre of affairs does not of course greatly signify; but the English people would not allow their Prime Minister to do the same thing, and I suppose I am correct in saying that the Viceroy of India practically combines the functions of Sovereign and Prime Minister. In this connection I may mention that surprise is expressed in what I may call Anglo-Indian City circles that your Chamber of Commerce, although regarded here as the most energetic institution of the kind in India, does not agitate vigorously for the continuation of the Godhra-Ratlam line to Agra and Delhi. With the exception of the line that will open Khandeish to Bombay, there is nothing that would do so much to benefit the commerce of the Western capital as the Godhra-Ratlam extension. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

"All hope abandon, ye who enter in!" This familiar quotation from "The Divine Comedy" of the immortal Dante Alighieri will, I am afraid, have to be painted over the portal of the spacious apartment in which the Secretary of State for India receives the deputations [illegible] the report of Lord George Hamilton's speech to the deputation from Lancashire, who on Wednesday crowded the Council Chamber of the India Office, and the comments since made by the Lancashire press on his lordship's remarks, one cannot help being reminded of a similar scene enacted there some years ago. On the occasion I allude to the Council Chamber was equally crowded by a deputation equally determined, equally loquacious, and—equally disappointed. I need hardly say that I refer to the famous deputation of anti-opiumists. Sir Joseph Pease and his friends came to ask for bread, and Lord Kimberley gave them a stone. Exactly the same thing happened to the opponents of the cotton duties. They came up in their might from their Lancashire factories and thought, if not to intimidate, at least to compel Lord George *vi et armis*. They flocked into Downing-street from the India Office when all was over saddez, but, I am afraid, not wiser men. Bigger deputations, as Lord Salisbury knows to his cost—and the Prime Minister detests nothing so much as these crowded interviews—have been seen in Whitehall; but not since the anti-opium invasion have the peaceful corridors of the India Office been thronged by so large a multitude as assembled there two days ago. No effort had been spared to make the demonstration imposing and effective. I almost wonder from the stir created throughout Lancashire that the railway companies did not run excursion trains to London in connection with the great event. That at this time of the year nearly thirty M.P.s could be got together to take part in the proceedings says something for the energy with which the men of the North throw themselves into the movements they organise. Then, again, the array of local Mayors was in a certain sense impressive, and some dyers and printers from "dear old Scotland" helped to swell the gathering. The duty of introducing the 150 or more members of the deputation devolved not upon the indefatigable Mr. G. Whiteley, M.P., but upon Mr. W. Coddington, senior member for Blackburn and senior partner in a well known firm of manufacturers. He, as a "cotton spinner of some forty years' standing," declared that the tariff as now levied is distinctly of a protective character, and made this declaration in the *ex cathedra* manner to which we are accustomed in the Lancashire representatives. The next speaker was Mr. T. Garnet, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives, who towards the close of his observations suggested that both sides should give up useless recrimination. "Very good;" people in India may doubtless be inclined to reply, "*mais que messieurs les assassins commencent.*" Only on Wednesday last "a respectable and representative Lancashire man," as the *Times* describes him—Mr. Charles Hughes—in a letter to that journal repeated the offensive insinuation made by Lord (then Sir) Henry James, in the memorable debate of last session, though in perhaps slightly more guarded language:—"I believe (says this "respectable and representative Lancashire man") that officials in India and their friends are large shareholders in the Bombay mills and that they are as deeply interested in giving an unfair advantage to those mills as we in Lancashire are interested in seeing that our industries has fairplay." Mr. Garnett was followed by eleven speakers who, however, did not advance eleven new arguments. One gentleman made a delightfully naïf remark. The Secretary of State had removed the duties before and could do so again. He had nothing to do but say "they must go" and they would go. Of Lord George Hamilton's reply the substance has already reached you by telegram, and the impression you will have formed from that brief abstract of his lordship's caution will not be removed by a perusal of the verbatim report that you will receive by this mail. The feeling throughout Lancashire is one of great indignation, and it is fortunate, for her Majesty's Government that there is no by-election pending in the cotton districts. Even the *Manchester Guardian*, which, though a staunch party organ, is generally very sober in its language, attacks poor Lord George with a degree of severity quite unusual. Your contemporary hopes Lancashire will study Lord George's answer to the deputation. "If it tells us nothing about the duties it tells us everything about Lord George Hamilton. In just eleven months he has finished such a portrait of himself as cynics like to draw of the typical shifty politican." Then it, with great skill, details Lord George's past in connection with this question, not forgetting the letter he so unfortunately for himself, though not unfortunately for his party, wrote to be used in the Unionist canvass at Accrington. "My views on the extra duties," said the noble Lord, "are stated in a speech of mine I made this spring in the House of Commons, and my appointment to India ought in consequence to help in your election." Lancashire has been won and now it may "go hang," if I may use a slang expression. "The whole shifty business is exposed now," the *Guardian* continues, "and it offers one of the most ignoble spectacles of political misconduct that has been seen in this country for many years." If Lord George turns for consolation to the editorial columns of the *Guardian's* Conservative contemporary—the *Courier*—he will not get it. More in sorrow than anger, the *Courier* begins by telling Lord George that his conduct is not satisfactory, then hints that he is injuring his party by giving the Radicals the only decent cry they have got, and concludes with something like a threat:—"Lancashire demands that these duties shall be abolished, and pending that consummation that their protective character shall be removed. This is her minimum demand, and the sooner the Government sets about meeting it the better for all concerned." Before the present Government was formed the Liberal Unionists put forth efforts to prevent Lord George being included in the Cabinet. His influence was stronger than that of Mr Jackson, Sir W. Hart Dyke, and Mr. Forwood. Lord George naturally prefers the position of Cabinet Minister to that of Chairman of the London School Board; but he must occasionally wish that some other office than that of Secretary of State for India had been conferred upon him.

Opinions differ here as to the re-appointment of Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart to a seat in the Secretary of State's Council. At the India Office he is liked by everyone from the heads of the department down to the messengers, and there the decision of Lord George Hamilton to retain the veteran officer's services is very popular. But amongst military officers another view of the matter is prevalent. They argue that having sat in the Council for ten years and having lately received a coveted sinecure in the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital, the Field Marshal should have made way for some younger and equally deserving man. There may be something in this, but the Council of India is not kept up as a sort of reward for meritorious services. Nor is Sir Donald Stewart, as his successor might, have been merely a soldier, only useful to the Indian Minister when matters concerning our forces in India are on the *tapis*. It may not be known to the general public that Sir Donald has a somewhat extensive knowledge of finance, while there are few men outside the ranks of the Civil Service who have such an intimate knowledge as he possesses of Indian administration generally. At the same time the privilege of extending a Councillor's term of office to fifteen years should be sparingly exercised. At the end of fifteen years a man's knowledge of India becomes stale, and he loses touch of what is happening on your side of the ocean. I have even heard it suggested that these appointments should be made for five years only, as in the case of the Viceroy's Council with power to the Secretary of State to reappoint in special cases. Perhaps, if some reform of this kind were carried out, it would help, though only in a slight degree, to stop the unfortunate exodus of civilians from India immediately they have served 25 years and are entitled to their pension of £1,000 a year. If the members of the Secretary of State's Council instead of serving for ten years were only appointed for five, civilans might remain in India longer on the chance of employment at Whitehall at the end of their career. Of course, this by itself would not remedy the evil of early retirement, which I understand is engaging, not only the attention of the Viceroy, but of men in high authority here. There is another point to be mentioned in reference to the Council. Why should the Secretary of State have a double set of advisers? The Secretaryships are being filled by the class of men who formerly were provided for by being placed in the Council. There is no other department of the State where such an anomaly is to be found; and it would not be found much longer at the India Office if the cost of that establishment fell upon the British instead of the Indian Exchequer. Sir Charles Bernard, for example, is Sir James Peile. Sir C. Bernard is Secretary in the Revenue Department; Sir J. Peile is a Member of Council. Surely, the Secretary of State does not require to consult two authorities. This dual system is said to exist in China, but we can hardly look to the Celestial Empire as a pattern of administrative organization. I see that the *Statist* refers in highly complimentary language to the ability of Mr. Bertram Currie, and reminds us that he was the real author of the policy of closing the mints. Mr. Currie's currency views, though they are now in the ascendant, were not such as are generally held in India, but he was looked up to by the whole of his colleagues, and his resignation creates a void that in some respects it will be impossible to fill. I am informed that amongst his other qualifications Mr. Currie was a rigid economist, and rigid economists are wanted in all our public offices.

Mr. Walter R. Lawrence, C.I.E., is lecturing this afternoon at a meeting of the East India Association. The lecture will be published *in extenso* in the next number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, in which the proceedings of the Association are now officially reported. The *Journal* formerly published by the Association has been discontinued mainly, I believe, on the ground of expense. Mr Lawrence, though he candidly admitted the faults of the Kashmiris, warned the audience against supposing that the Happy Valley is now, at all events, a place where every prospect pleases and only man is vile. It is full of superstitions which the religions of the country foster and accentuate; the administrations of the past have made the people sceptical as to the integrity of their rulers, and when on the top of this, said Mr. Lawrence, "calamities recur again and again which make men lose all confidence in the order of the universe we have a chain of circumstances not conducive to the formation of vigorous and reliant national character." "Superstition has," he further observed, "made the Kashmiri timid; tyranny has made him a liar, while physical disasters have made him selfish and incredulous of the existence of good." Fires, famines, floods and cholera can all be, as the lecturer pointed out, prevented, and the consideration that efforts devoted to the removal of these evils will eventually result in the moral amelioration of the "much-abused and little pitied inhabitant of Kashmir should excite the State to grapple with them regardless of cost and labour." So far as agriculture is concerned the Kashmiris no longer deserve to be stigmatized as a lazy race, and what is equally or more important, the rampant and widespread dishonesty of old is passing away. Among other qualities of the Kashmiri is that of humour, an instance of which the lecturer gave in these words:—"One old man followed me with a petition, and when I had given orders thrice on his case I told him that he would be made over to the authorities if he appeared again. Long after, as I sat one evening listening to the music and songs of some minstrels, the old man appeared with a paper in his hand. I at once ordered him to be stopped, but he said this is not a petition, but 'a poem.' He then read out his poem, which recited the old grievance." Mr Lawrence is to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in the spring on "Kashmir: its people and its products."

I have left myself no space to touch upon home politics, not that there is much to say beyond the fact that London is in this, the cattle show week, filled with country gentlemen and farmers who have been taking the opportunity of interviewing the heads of the Ministry on the subject of agricultural distress without, however, getting very much beyond words of sympathy; that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman has been defending the somewhat, or ought I not to say wholly discredited, Newcastle Programme, and that Mr. Seymour Keay, who thinks he has been badly used by the election Judges, has eclipsed the gaiety of Elgin and Nairn by intimating in a letter posted just before his departure for India, that never, never more will he be a candidate for that constituency.

Herr von Koller has been succeeded as German Minister of the Interior by Baron Vonder Recke, civil Governor of Dusseldorf. The German Emperor, in accepting the resignation of Herr von Koller, has permitted him to retain the title and rank of "Minister of State," which carries with it a pension of £1,000 a year; and has also conferred upon him the Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland mails of the 13th inst., arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ainslie, Lieut and Mrs
Armstrong, Miss
Brander, Mr and Mrs, and 3 children
Brown, Surg-Capt
Dick, Mr
Eyres, Mr
Forbes, Miss
Harrington, Mr
Haynes, Capt
Holden, Mr
Hotham, Mr
Hood, Mr E F
Hinchcliffe, Mr
Langlois, Lieut
Lowder, Mr
Lodgard, Miss
McTaggart, Surg-Capt, and Mrs
Moriarty, Mr, Mrs and 2 infts
Pledge, Capt
Whitlock, Mr
Young, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Anson, Col
Chalmers, Mr
Colley, Mr A J
Cooper, Mr
Dawson, Mr
Elsas, Mr B
Glass, Mr J G A
Hurt, Mr W E
Jameson, Mr
Kennedy, Mr
Lang, Mr B
Melfis, Capt
O'Brien, Hon J
Orr, Lieut
Pickup, Mr J
Rittence, Mr
Sanford, Rev R
Weir, Mr
Robertson, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.

Shearing, Mr
Sloane, Mr W

FROM PORT SAID.

Browne, Mr A P
Richardson, Mr and Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Dersait, Mr W
Kirkor, Mr R

FROM ADEN.

French, Brig-Genl
Grogan, Comdr
Geddes, Capt

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The week has been a busy one for Cabinet Ministers, who, while in private maturing their plans for the new session, have had to give public answers to deputations who wish those plans to take a particular form. The Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer have been approached in this way on the Beer Duty question, Mr. Ritchie on Boarding of Conciliation, Lord George Hamilton on the Indian Cotton Duties, the Home Secretary on the Protection of Wild Birds, and Mr. Long on the cattle import regulations. Of our other public men three—the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, and Sir William Harcourt—have been dealing with educational problems. Mr. Justin M'Carthy has been expressing in London his hopes from the coming Irish International Conference, and Mr. O'Brien has published in France some interesting opinions as to England's danger from Ireland's enmity; while the Parnellites are holding a series of public meetings on Irish soil.

Mr. Lecky, as was anticipated, has been elected to Parliament by Dublin University. One of the two Unionist members for Southampton has been ejected on petition, and the Liberal member for the Lichfield division is defending his seat against a similar attack.

The Special Service Corps for Ashanti, including Prince Henry of Battenberg, embarked on the Coromandel last Saturday, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, and after a farewell address from the Duke of Connaught. A court-martial in connexion with the stranding of H. M. S. Lightning is now in progress.

The administration of the "Church Extension Association" has been severely criticized by the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Dolling's resignation of his Portsmouth vicarage in consequence of the Bishop's objection to an altar intend for special "masses for the dead" has aroused considerable interest.

The joint conference in Glasgow of engineer—masters and men—held under the presidency of Lord James, closed on Wednesday. A definite settlement has not been arrived at. The employers made some concessions, but the men's delegates were not in a position to accept the offered terms without a reference to their constituents. The employers' offer will therefore be submitted to ballot in the various districts in a few days, and it is expected that a settlement will be the result.

The Danish mail steamer Laura arrived at Granton from Iceland on Monday, and landed a seaman, the sole survivor of the crew of the steamer Principia, of Newcastle, trading between Leith, Dundee, and New York, which, after being on fire, went ashore on one of the Faroe Islands last month, and went down in deep water. Twenty-seven lives were lost, nearly all of whom were Scotsmen.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, speaking at a meeting of the Irish National League of Great Britain held in London, said a great Convention representative of Irish [illegible] at home and abroad could go forth a declaration of policy by which all must abide or be wiped out of political life.

A disastrous collision occurred on Wednesday at the mouth of the Mersey between the White Star steamer Germanic, outward bound for New York, and Messrs. Buen's Glasgow steamer Cumbrae, inward bound for Liverpool. The vessels struck in a dense fog with such violence that the Cumbrae sank immediately after her passengers and crew had got on board the Germanic. The latter ship was so much damaged that she was compelled to return to Liverpool.

In Sligo on Sunday the street preachers had a hostile reception from a crowd of Roman Catholics, and a local newspaper editor, who had condemned the attacks on the evangelists was mobbed and pelted with stones. Using a stick, he knocked down two or three of his assailants, and on the mob closing around him he drew a revolver, a proceeding which had the effect of checking the mob. A reporter on the same paper was similarly mobbed.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., speaking on Sunday at a Parnellite demonstration in Cork, appealed to the young men who were "getting a bit tired of Parliamentary action" to give the Parnellites one more chance, and if they could not bring back something in the shape of legislative reform, then he would be with those who said that the time had now come for Irishmen to drill themselves instead of signing ballot papers.

The important announcement comes from Constantinople that the Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade authorising the passage of additional guardships through the Dardanelles. Great excitement was caused at the beginning of the week by Said Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, taking refuge in the British Embassy. Ultimately Said Pasha left the British Embassy of his own freewill, having received what to him appeared to be satisfactory assurances from the Sultan of his Majesty's favour. Further reports from Bitlis, Van, and Sivas, have been received in Constantinople. They contain most distressing accounts of pillage, murders and ruin which have been brought about in these districts by Kurds and Turkish soldiers, and of the unspeakable suffering of the thousands of people who have fled to the mountains who are hiding in caves, and who have to face winter in a condition of absolute destitution.

News has been received in Rome of a serious disaster to the Italian army under General Baratieri now operating against King Menelek of Abyssinia. A column consisting of five companies, under the command of Major Toselli—an a dvance guard—was on Sunday surprised and attacked by an army of 20,000 Abyssinians at a place called Ambalagi. A desperate battle took place, as the result of which the Italian column, according to one telegram, was annihilated. Fourteen officers and seven hundred men were killed, and three hundred men are missing.

It is announced from New York that the Royal Yacht Squadron has decided to take no part in the investigation of Lord Dunraven's charges that, after being measured for the Cup races, the Defender was surreptitiously loaded so as to sink her four inches deeper in the water; that she sailed in that condition in the first day's race, and that immediately after the race the ballast so loaded was secretly removed, so that when measured next day (Sunday) no discrepancy was found to exist between the two measurements. In view of the decision of the Yacht Squadron, the special committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club have resolved to proceed with the inquiry themselves.

The steamer Hugola, with the first contingent of the British troops for the Ashanti expedition, has arrived at the Gold Coast. Captain Donald Stewart, the officer who took the British ultimatum to Kumassi, states that he was well received at Kumassi, but that he was informed that a British Resident would not be received. He found the Ashantis well armed with rifles, and with plenty of ammunition.

A village near Wady Halfa has been attacked by Dervishes, who are now being pursued by a detachment of mounted troops.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lord Dunleath; Bishop Hills; Archdeacon Browne; Mr. G. A. Sala; Surgeon-Colonel D. C. Grose; Major J. F. Boyes; Major H. M. Sandbach, R.A.; Major F. L. Michael.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., spoke, on Dec. 10, at a meeting of members of the Irish National League of Great Britain in Walworth, on the political situation. He referred to the dissensions in the Irish party, and expressed a hope that they might be ended by the coming international convention of the Irish race in Dublin. The Dublin *Daily Express* mentions a rumour that Mr. Justin M'Carthy intends to retire as soon as Mr. Davitt returns from Australia, and that Mr. Davitt will then be made chairman of the Irish party, with Mr. Healy as vice-chairman. Mr. M'Carthy is represented to have stated that the report "is quite unfounded."

Mr. J. Seymour Keay, late member for Elgin and Nairn, who was defeated at the last General Election, has intimated to his committee that he will not again contest the seat.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 28.

I have already stated that the abortion of the Government prosecution on the charges of sedition and revolt brought against the Viscount of Bardez and his followers has disconcerted the plan of the organisers of the imaginary sedition. I expressed the hope that the people would be left to breathe more freely by the withdrawal of the Damoclean sword hanging over their heads for the last three months. This consummation is not, however, to be realised just at present. The pangs of disappointment may cause dismay to some, but to others it is an incitement for further efforts to obtain the desired end by any and every means. The machinery of judicial inquisition working in the secret chamber at Pangim was transported to Mapuça, and here once more the monster of sedition and revolt raises its head, and brings nine persons within its grasp. Mr. Alpoim, the District Judge of Bardez, is reported to have received secret evidence from several witnesses, who can be none others than the political opponents of the Viscount of Bardez. A new Progressist commission has been pitchforked into the Municipal Corporation of Bardez. Some Regedores were lately changed, and to-day's *Boletim Official* has ordered the ousting of all the Regenerador Regedores, and their substitution by Progressist partisans. The ground has been cleared of all adverse influence, and there is no doubt that tons of evidence have been obtained by the District Judge, Mr. Alpoim, from the aspirants to a morsel of political pie, after which they have been hankering, and from which the obduracy of the Viscount of Bardez has kept them so long. The accusations against the nine persons, headed by the Viscount, are to the effect that they promoted the revolt, and are implicated in the robbery of the coffers of the churches which was committed by the deserters when they entered Mapuça and the other villages on the 14th October. But it was necessary to assign a motive for the rising. It is said that the Viscount by fomenting the revolt was aiming at power, and subsequently to become himself a Royal Commissary, or something more than the Governor-General himself. It is reported that the criminal process is completed, and very shortly we may hear of warrants of arrest for the apprehension of the nine persons, whose names it is not difficult to anticipate. With this coming trouble at hand Mr. Felix de Souza, advocate, the only man who said something in disfavour of the Viscount of Bardez, has been re-arrested and secured on board the Rio de Lima. His re-arrest is due to having received letters and newspapers through post to the address of the Viscount. The Rev. Saldanha is again under police surveillance, and is passing his time in prison. Mr. Falleiro is wanted again as a warrant of arrest is awaiting him. It appears that several persons have reported Mr. Ozorio de Castro, the Administrator of Bardez, for not sending military excursions into villages to startle people. An order for the appearance of the persons wanted was enough to bring them before him whenever he required, but he denies all knowledge. The thing is managed without leaving behind any official document. Soldiers from Pangim with instructions came indicating names and villages. These instructions are virtually conveyed to a corporal or sergeant, and he takes soldiers with him and does what he is commanded. When abuses are denounced the authorities wash their hands. It is simply disgraceful that the authors of these troubles should be ashamed of their own deeds.

An order appears in the *Boletim Official* of to-day disbanding the present native sepoys corps and substituting a new one to be denominated Sepoys of Senhor Infant, in honour of the Duke of Oporto. The company is to consist of 80 men and 12 officers. Sodogi Apaji Govindsha Ranes is captain on Rs. 60 per month, Babaji Sodoji Ranes is Lieutenant with Rs. 40 per month, and so on; and the sepoys are to receive Rs. 6 per month. This company is to go throughout Goa whenever ordered. It is specially created to go about Satary on patrol duty to put down robbery and dacoity and protect the people from the depredations of Government enemies. It is a singular coincidence in the settlement of Satary revolts that the revolters always [illegible] Ranes was made honorary Captain, and on the present occasion the Ranes are made Captains and Lieutenants. It remains to be seen whether the policy of setting thieves against thieves will work well at the end, seeing that the expeditionary force have left no happy recollections of their passage through Satary—which was marked by burning villages, killing innocent persons, and making prisoners of ignorant fellows. It is said that some 150 prisoners are to be deported to Africa. The Red Cross Society, which has done useful work during wars and expeditions, has been officially acknowledged as *bene-merita* (well-deserving of the country).

GOANESE MENDACITY.

With regard to our correspondent "Portuguese's" letter of yesterday and the challenge it contained, we may state that we were yesterday shown an original letter from the Marquis of Fronteira, addressed to Dr. DaGama, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the resolutions passed at the recent Goanese meeting in this city, and a copy of the "Bombay Gazette" containing a report thereof. In the latter the Marquis says he laid the letter and journal before the King, who commanded him to express his gratification on hearing the sentiments of loyalty expressed towards him by the Portuguese citizens of Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue there appears another letter of "A Portuguese." I would again recommend him to enquire at the Portuguese Consulate, or of the Vigilance Committee, regarding the copies of the proceedings of the general meeting of the Portuguese community sent to the authorities at Lisbon, if he wishes to know all about it. As to the public here, I am quite sure that it has formed its judgment on this correspondence. As "A Portuguese" is getting more and more wild, I shall not reply further to his sayings.—Yours, &c.,

GOESE.

Dec. 30.

RHEA FIBRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has only to-day been drawn to Mr. Cowashaw Bottlewala's letter in your issue of the 25th instant under the heading of "Commercial position of Rheas." Allow me to contradict the misstatement that Mr. Pincott and myself "have issued shares of Rs. 100 in order to form a Joint Stock Company." Your correspondent seems to have heard of a company formed by Mr. Wookerjee for buying up the patent for India for degumming and otherwise treating the rhea fibre, and confounds this undertaking with ours. Our present undertaking is only to grow rhea and supply rhea ribbons—the raw material—to the Rhea Fibre Treatment Company, Limited, of London, under a contract, without having anything to do with the treatment of rhea beyond the decortication. Ours is entirely a private concern, and we have not and shall not ask the public to subscribe a rupee towards this particular undertaking.—Yours, &c.,

HOMEE N. A. WADIA.

Dec. 30.

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Unattached List will be posted to the regiments noted against each on completing their year's duty with British Infantry:—W. A. S. Walker, 40th Pathans; T. S. Cox, 11th Bengal Lancers; R. W. Henderson, 17th Bengal Cavalry; C. E. Bateman-Champain, 21st Punjab Infantry; R. T. D. Leith, 7th Bombay Infantry.

The death is announced at Nairn on the 22nd ultimo of Captain J. F. Prinsep, 2nd Essex Regiment, son of Mr. J. H. Prinsep, late of the Bengal Civil Service. Captain Prinsep served with distinction in the Khartoum Expedition of 1885 and again on the Soudan littoral in 1888, and besides his army decorations received for these services the Osmanieh and the Khedive's star. He also won the Humane Society's medal for saving the life of a private who had fallen into one of the rapids in the Nile, and a clasp for rescuing a Soudanese under similar conditions. He was also an excellent linguist and draughtsman. His sudden and unexpected death cuts short a career of unusual promise.

The report of the commission of inquiry into the recent stranding of three French ironclads near Hyeres entirely exonerates Admiral Gervais, and only attributes blame to the captain (named Puech) of one of the ironclads, who is censured.

THE INDIAN STUDENT IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A recent article in your valuable journal, entitled "The Indian Student in London," draws attention to the dangers and the frequent disasters connected with the stay in this country of young men who visit England from India for professional study. Unsatisfactory results are, as you indicate, not general. Numbers of students have come and gone, leaving behind them an excellent character, and having well utilised their opportunities. Such have had a serious purpose in view, and have steadily worked towards its realisation. But, especially in the last few years, it has become the ambition of most Indian youths to go to Europe, and they often arrive without having completed even a preliminary course of study. Some are even sent here because they have failed in examinations at home. Of course, Indian parents are usually ignorant of the conditions of life in London, but it seems strange that their consciousness of ignorance does not lead them to try to secure some guidance and protection for their inexperienced sons during a residence in England.

You state that the East India Association "proffers advice and assistance in suitably placing Indian students where they can safely and profitably carry out the intentions of their parents and friends." Here I think you must have intended to refer to the National Indian Association, of which I am honorary secretary. Will you permit me to explain very briefly what this association offers to do? First, students who bring letters to me or other members of the Committee are friendly welcomed, and when they consult us about their plans, we are very glad to advise them, and to suggest suitable homes. So far, as to the older students. But, secondly, a small Superintendence Committee has been organised for the express purpose of helping those students who, by the desire of their parents, may be placed under their care. Of this Committee Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., is chairman, and Mr. G. F. Sheppard one of the members. The main points of the undertaking are: To accept charge of the student's funds, supplying him with necessary allowances; to encourage diligent study; and to report at intervals to his parents in regard to his conduct and progress. No rigid supervision is exercised, but just such guidance is given as seems required under the new circumstances in which the student finds himself. Our aim is, while preventing, as far as may be, a waste of opportunities, to prepare him for greater independence.

Now this scheme, though it has in several instances proved useful, has been but little taken advantage of. The Committee are anxious to discover why,—whether the conditions do not meet the views of Indian parents—whether the organisation is not widely enough known—or what other hindrance may exist. It has been suggested that too much expense is involved; but, first or last, I believe that students who live under no control usually cost their friends quite as much as, if not more than by the Committee's scale. A deposit is required to meet emergencies, such as illness necessitating an immediate return to India. This has lately been reduced from £100 to £50. For a law student, the annual sum is £200; for a medical or agricultural student, £250; for the I. C. S. and Oxford or Cambridge Universities, £300. These amounts include all yearly expenses, the entrance fees for the Bar being of course extra. Doubtless a student can live in Scotland, and in England too, on a less sum, but he would have to forego many real advantages. Every case, however, has its special features, and perhaps a slight reduction might be made by the Committee exceptionally, should the parents be contented with very simple arrangements.

There may be other reasons than expense which prevent the sending of students under this plan, and we should be glad to know what these are. The Committee have no wish to press their assistance, but, having observed ill-effects from the lack of guidance for younger Indian students, they desire to make known their readiness to co-operate with parents in this important matter.—Yours, &c.,

E. A. MANNING,

Hon. Secy., National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress and Education in India.

25, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, Dec. 6.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

The third sitting of the Indian National Congress was held, this morning, when the following resolutions were passed:—

Mr. G. Paramasvaram Pillai (Madras) proposed, Mr. Alli Mahomed Bhimji (

in cases coming under the Act, to throw the entire burden of proving their innocence upon the latter, and this Congress being of opinion that the provisions of the Bill are calculated to prejudicially affect independence of the Bar and to lower the p of legal practitioners in the eyes of the publ has out in any way helping to suppress law- ey with a further the ends of justice, urges that second with dropped.

Mr. N. M. Samarth proposed Mr. nam (Madras) seconded, and the Tilak supported the following:—

That this Congress e in the interests of necessary that the tenure on which tied districts tha ment should be against ; and

mphatic pro- that the Govern- ed in nominating vinces to the Supreme asking Local Bodies to or such nomination, and overnment will be pleased to ive to the Central Provinces the presentation that it has already ngal, Madras, Bombay and the

Ambika Charan Mujumdar (Bengal) pro-, Mr. Parthasarathi Naidu (Madras) seconded, and it was supported by Mr. Suresha Chunder Roy (Bhagalpore) and Mr. R. H. Gokhale (Baroda).

That this Congress repeats its protest of the last two years against the grant of Exchange Compensation allowance to the undomiciled European and Eurasian employees of Government, involving now an annual expenditure of over a crore and a-half of rupees.

The Congress also passed a resolution thanking the Secretary of State for promising to reduce the Salt Tax, and expressing a hope that at an early opportunity the duty would be restored to its level of 1888. On the motion of Mr. Wacha, it was resolved that the Congress is of opinion that the objection taken by Lancashire manufacturers to the exemption of Indian yarns below 20s. is not well founded, and trusts that the Indian Government will stand firm in its policy of levying the import duties for revenue purposes, as such levy does not conflict in any way with the principles of free-trade.

The Congress next passed thanks to Sir W. Wedderburn and the British Congress Committee for the services they rendered to India, the assembly rising while the resolution was proposed. Mr. Hume was appointed General Secretary for the ensuing year, and it was resolved to hold the next Congress at Calcutta. The president announced that the Maharaja of Dharbhanga has telegraphed subscribing Rs. 2,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late Pandit Ajudhianath Pant, secretary of the Congress. The president next read a telegram from the Maharaja Holkar asking for a photograph of the Congress, offering to defray the expenses for the same. He next said that a delegate, who always travelled second-class, this time he travelled third-class, and sent the saving of Rs. 7 for the Congress fund. Three cheers were given for Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Wachs, the latter being appointed Joint Secretary. The Congress was then dissolved at seven o'clock.

ANGLO-INDIANS IN INDIA.

At the weekly meeting of the Balloon Society, held at 9, Conduit Street, W., on Dec. 10, Miss F. Henrietta Muller, B.A., addressed the Company on the subject, Mr. C. Krishna Menow in the chair. The lecturer asserted that the Anglo-Indians are not the English people, but are really the "agents" of the English, and may therefore be considered as being the chosen instruments of a certain national work. What that work is and how they do it, formed really the subject-matter of the discourse. The answer usually given by an Anglo-Indian to the enquiry is—especially if he be a soldier,—"We rule India, and we rule it by the sword." This in a limited sense is true, but a keen patriotic soldier naturally sees the "sword" even where it is not possibly apparent to others. As a matter of fact, the statesman, the politician, and the philosopher will perceive the wider national truth that, ultimately, India is governed by the will of the people; nor can a constitutional monarchy, like the English, govern in any other way, unless it flagrantly violates its own principles and character. This is not seriously maintained, but, if true, contains in itself the elements of disaster, for English influence cannot on the one hand encourage the instinct of self-government; and, on the other hand, stifle or repress its first expression. A catastrophe must ensue. Although much of the criticism of the Anglo-Indian is well merited, yet it is directed chiefly against defects which, though irritating, are superficial; that their manner is overbearing is true, but comparatively unimportant; individuals of course lose personal influence, but that they monopolize the best offices is aggravating to a few, but it is not a "national" grievance. On the other hand, it is a "national calamity" of the first importance, that India is being financially ruined by extravagance and mis-government, or is a "national wrong" that justice fails as between English and Native. It is to these great national questions, and not to the lesser personal ones, that attention should be drawn. Although not possessing, except in a very limited form, the right of representation yet it can scarcely be denied that the Indian people choose (however unwillingly) to be governed by the English, rather than by other people, and are bitterly conscious that they cannot rule themselves. It is only through and by the complete collapse of the Hindu religion, philosophy, and ethical code that they have thus fallen in the scale of Nations: and only a people like the English, vigorous in body, and dominant and aggressive in mind, could be chosen by destiny as fitting elements for the reconstruction of the nation. It is only through such an intermingling of the Western vigour and Eastern knowledge that the Sacred Land of India can be raised from the mire into which her sons have dragged her. A French proverb says: "If youth had knowledge, and old age had power"—but the West has the power and the vigour of youth; the East has the knowledge and the spiritual wisdom of age. As between England and India it may be, it ought to be a mutual benefaction and an exchange. From them we shall obtain higher spiritual knowledge, from us they may learn how to make and mould characters, brave, fearless, and strong. Thus the lecturer "discovers" the treasures of Sanscrit learning and we make haste to profit by it. That learned Hindu, Sanzaal Swami Vivekananda, comes here and expounds the mysteries and the wonders of Vedic philosophy, and we profit again. But how are the Indian people going to learn from us? How are they going to build the individual character of the sons of India and make them to be the worthy sons of so noble a mother? There is only one way known to the world, there is one way open to the inexorable laws of nature—"liberate the mothers." Free men cannot be made out of those whose mothers are slaves. For centuries, the men of India have made a law and a god of their jealousy of women. They have tried to cheat nature and persuade her that slave-mothers can bear free-born sons. And the great mother herself has given them her answer!

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H J Thomas, B	Capt E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy
Mr L P Johnson, B	Capt H Combs
Mr F D'A O Wolfe-Murray, MCS	Lieut J W Ross
Mr C W M Hudson, Bo CS	Lieut M T Elderton
Mr W B Reynolds, Bo	Lieut R G Munn
Major-Gen M G Gerard, CB	Lieut H E J Brake
Lt-Col J F Mein	Lieut H C E Ducat
Major E A Travers	Lieut E S Hall
Major J E Nixon	Lieut R B B Howe
Major G W Maxwell	Lieut F W Hawks
Major G A Welman	Lieut A H Allenby
Capt R H Ewart	Surg-Major-Gen T Walsh
Capt H Wright	Surg-Major F J Doyle, CSI
Capt B W Cracroft	Deputy-Supt Miss M Pearse, INS
Capt L C H Stainforth	Deputy-Supt Miss M J Hislop, INS
Capt R R Renton	Condr L Walters
Capt F R M C De R Manduit	Sub-Condr J W Turner

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W F L Bean, B, 2 mos	Lieut O M J da Costa, 2 mos
Mr J E Hilton, B, 4 days	2nd Lieut E R Wetherall, 2 mos
Col G Chrystie, till April 6, 1896	Hon Lieut W C Austin, 3 mos
Capt G E Unwin, 3 mos	Condr H Tucker, 6 mos
Capt C J Corfield, 1 week	Sub-Condr C A Wigley, 6 mos
Capt E W S K Maconochy, DSO, 14 days	
Capt W C Pollard, 4 mos	
Lieut F L Moore, 2 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E B Harris, BCS	Lieut C K Anderson
Mr F P Dunne, B	Lieut J F H Carmichael
Mr W E Hart, B	Lieut W G Lillingston
Mr A J Wadley, B	Sub-Condr J Hunter
Capt G B Hodson	

ACCORDING to the Austrian Budget report the final ecounts for 1894 show the most favourable results ever recorded in Austria.

has reached Dundee from the Faroe Islands the loss there of the steamship Principia, which left Dundee, on Nov. 16, with a general cargo for New York. A fire broke out in the hold when she was about 120 miles out, but was kept under control for some time. On Nov. 21, however, she ran ashore on the west side of Faroe and sank in five minutes, twenty-seven of the crew of twenty-eight and a passenger being drowned.—The steamer Topaz, of and for Glasgow from Normandy, foundered off Start Point on Dec. 5, and seven of her crew of twelve were lost.—On the evening of Dec. 11 the Atlantic Liner Germanic came into collision at the mouth of the Mersey, while outward bound, with the Glasgow steamer Cumbrae, which sank in a few minutes. The passengers and crew of the Cumbrae all got on board the Germanic, which had to return to Liverpool.

THE *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the result of the census taken on Dec. 9, shows the total population of the capital to be 1,674,112, whereof 797,186 are males and 876,926 females. The increase in the population during the last five years has been only 6 per cent., as against 20 per cent., between 1885 and 1890, and 10 per cent. between 1880 and 1885. The explanation lies in the enormous growth of the suburbs as compared with Berlin proper.

THE growth of the expenditure on the German Army between the fiscal years 1891-2 and 1896-7 will, it appears, exceed 61,000,000 marks; that on th Navy nearly 20,000,000 marks, and the charges one National Debt more than 20,000,000 marks, while under all the other heads the increase is only about 20,000,000 marks all told. The total increase is about 120,000,000 marks, while that of the Revenue is barely 32,500,000 marks. The National debt is now nearly two billions of marks.

IN early Newfoundland days a pot of good ale served sometimes to win a favourable judgment from a fishing Admiral. They have got beyond that in British Columbia, according to the *Canadian Gazette*, for the offending owner of a sealing schooner has tried to curry favour with Chief Justice Davie by sending him a 25dol. bill. "Every man has his price," but fancy a Chief Justice for £5! In the end the would-be briber was sent to gaol for a week for contempt, and fined the amount of his intended gift.

AN attempt was made, in an interesting article in the *Standard*, last week to anticipate the result of the quinquennial census which will be taken next year in France. From an estimate founded mainly on the birth and death rates of the last four years the writer arrived broadly at the conclusion that this census "will," almost to acertainty, demonstrate the fact that the United Kingdom, for the first time in history, now posesses a larger population than France." Now, there is no need (says the *Speaker*) for Englishmen to exult over this fact, or, so soon as they have a positive advantage, to speak as if the whole question of national superiority were one of numbers. But, in the present state of European politics, the question of number is, within its limits, obviously one of great importance. If a nation which depends on universal military service declines, or is stationary in population, it must obviously in time be overmatched by other nations, which, like Germany, are continuously increasing. To this the declining nation must submit eventually, though she may redress the balance temporarily by spending more on her standing Army, or exacting a longer term of service from her compulsory recruits. In the case of France the dream of a revanche becomes less probable, we may say, with each quinquennial census. If that is the position vis-a-vis Germany, the position vis-a-vis England is not very diffirent. The greatest danger of a quarrel between England and France lies in a collision on colonial policy. But, once more, a nation with a stationary or declining population cannot permanently be effective or formidable to its rivals as a Colonial power. England, in these circumstances, can afford to wait, in confidence that the future is for her.

STANZ, in Canton Unterwalden, a little town in the centre of Tell's country, ennobled by memories of Arnold von Winkelried, is at present in darkness during the long December nights; its inhabitants are also without their wine; they have lost the sweetness of life and its light. The small, energetic steamer which plies between Lucerne and Stanz made last week a fatal mistake. It was freighted with two large casks of wine and oil respectively, the former for the publican of the place the latter to serve as an illuminant. In this case (says the *Tribune de Geneve*) the supercargo got confused: he despatched the wine to the Mairie, where it was duly handed over to the official lamplighter of the locality; the petroleum went to the principal hostelry. It seems incredible, but the truth is guaranteed by the papers of the district. The wine was emptied into the lamps and distributed through the district. Now their systems are out of order and the lights will not work, while the public-houses find no demand for the petroleum. The burghers (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) can comfort themselves with the Biblical reflection that if they have not the wine that maketh glad the heart of man, at least they have the oil that giveth him a cheerful countenance. But their countenances are very far from cheerful.

SOME statistics have been published relating to the annual consumption of champagne in the world. At a rough estimate it is calculated that an average of 21,000,000 bottles of the sparkling wine are drunk every year. England heads the list of countries with the greatest consumption, followed by America, though whether this last is intended to represent the United States alone or the whole of the two divisions of the continent is not stated. Australia at one time was well to the fore, but it is stated that the recent financial troubles there have had an ill effect on the consumption of the effervescing beverage. The Russians have already had a partiality for champagne, but France, on the contrary, hardly wets her lips with it. Someone has however, questioned the genuineness of the champagne that is quaffed in such quantities by the English and Americans. All is not gold that glitters (says the *Daily Telegraph*) and it may also be that all champagne bottles do not contain the real article.

THE King of the Belgians possesses a curious distinction amongst contemporary kings—at least amongst those whose kingdoms are European. He has never been known to wear gloves. Not quite so much could be said for the Prince of Wales, whose tendencies, however, are in the same direction; but with all the German royalties and serenities gloves are de rigueur. The reason, probably, is that they are, with the Germans, not so much an article of dress as an item of uniform, and discipline must be observed. Two other points are noted of Leopold II. He is a cyclist, and he sits a horse after the English fashion—an accomplishment not entirely mastered by the Prince of Wales.

THERE appears to be a very marked desire in his own country to behold President Faure in an official costume of a more striking character than can be got out of evening dress and white spats. Accordingly (we read in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) an inventive sartorial genius has been at the pains to devise and to promulgate the details of a Presidential get-up, which he rather flatters himself will gratify this popular demand. It is to consist of a black frock coat with ample folds and velvet collar and cuffs, the collar and cuffs being richly embroidered with gold laurels, and continuations to match, with broad laurel leaf embroidery, also in the precious metal, down the sides. The lapels of the coat are further to be decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour in diamonds, lent by the State, and the garment is to be buttoned across a white waistcoat, and the red riband en sautoir, with heavy bullion buttons bearing the effigy of the Republic. The whole is to be comleted by a neat tri-coloured sash. The head-gear is to consist of "a low, cylindrical" felt or velvet hat with a plume of black feathers. The sword is to have a black sheat and a hilt of diamonds, also loaned by the State. The general effect of such a costume over here perhaps, would be to suggest not so much a President of a Republic as the chaseur, or a "chucker-out" of fashionable West-end restaurant frequented by Kaffir Circus Kings. But, undoubtedly, it would be a striking form of hbiliment anywhere.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

THE following article from the "Times" of Dec. 9 puts the question of the Indian cotton duties so clearly and effectively that we take the liberty of reproducing it:—The Lancashire manufacturers are far from satisfied with the safeguards granted them against injury from the indian cotton duties. Their memorial on the subject explaining in detail how they consider themselves to have been injured has been referred to the Government of India, and is now under consideration by the local Indian authorities, who are most concerned with its contents and are most fitted to deal adequately with it. Some parts of it may be set aside as trivial or irrelevant. Others certainly appear to deserve an answer; and, if no answer can be given them, may furnish ground for demanding some modification of the rules under which the cotton duties and the countervailing excise have been imposed. In pressing this whole question Lancashire is well within its rights. Its cotton manufacturers have their own interests to consider, and if they find, or think they have reason to believe, that the Indian duties operate protectively against themselves and in favour of the native mill-owner, they have a fair claim to be heard. They were, it will be remembered, long successful in resisting the imposition of the duties, on account of the injury which these seemed to threaten to the trade of Lancashire; and, though we cannot say that they ever withdrew from the position which they had originally taken up or became reconciled to the duties on any terms, yet the terms which they finally obtained were intended to meet their objections so fully as to leave them no standing ground for further reasonable complaint. The duties, it was allowed, were not to operate protectively. Both the late Government, which sanctioned them, and the present Government, to which the Lancashire memorial has been addressed, have been in complete agreement thus far. The drift of the memorial is that the duties do in fact operate as a direct or indirect protection, and that the excise on native manufactures is so levied as not, in effect, to put Lancashire and India on a par as manufacturing centres. If this point can be made out it goes far to establish the claim of Lancashire for relief. But the injury proved must be of a really substantial character—"de minimis non curat lex"—and the relief granted must, in any case, be so contrived as not to interfere, vexatiously and injuriously, with an important industry with which the material prosperity of India is in no small degree bound up.

It was under the pressure of strong financial need that the Indian cotton duties were reimposed. This, at least, will be admitted everywhere outside Lancashire. They had been taken off at a time when it seemed possible that India would be able to do without them. This hope was disappointed owing to a variety of causes too well-known to call for any special reference, and the cotton duties were revived none too soon. Duties, as our readers will remember, had already been imposed on other imports into the country, but the revenue which they produced was not large enough to bring about a balance of expenditure and income, and there was a prospect of a grave financial deficit unless some method could be found for raising more money. In these circumstances, the demand of India to be allowed to manage her affairs with regard to her own interests was loud and irresistible. For a time, indeed, it was disregarded, owing mainly to the interested opposition of Lancashire, and to the natural unwillingness of a weak Government to alienate Lancashire votes. But as time went on, and as the points at issue and the arguments upon them became better understood in this country, the public conscience was awakened to the unjust treatment to which India was being subjected, and it was felt that to continue it was out of agreement with the only policy by which our hold ou India could be justified or could be willingly submitted to by her people, and that it must be changed accordingly as at once unjust and unsafe. But although it was determined, in accordance with this twofold need, that India must be allowed to reimpose the cotton duties, a special and exceptional regard was shown to the countervailing claims of Lancashire. The new duties, ie was clear, would raise the prise of imported cotton goods, and would thus operate protectively against Lancashire, and in favour of the native manufacturer. To meet this an excise duty was imposed on the classes of cotton goods which came into competition with the taxed imports from Lancashire, so that if prices were raised at all, they would be raised all round, and would leave the Indian markets as free as they had been before. The arrangement, it is true, was not entirely satisfactory to either party. It was urged, on behalf of Lancashire, that a rise of price, however caused, must have a tendency to restrict demand and in this way to operate as a restraint of trade, and there were doubts felt and expressed whether the excise would have the full countervailing influence expected from it. India, with good reason, took exception to the inherent maddlesomeness of an excise and to the constant official inspection and intrusive visits which it must involve. Lancashire now claims to have made out, in the light of experience, that its early suspicions of the probable scope and deadliness of the duties were well founded, and demands, also, large and readjustment which the case calls for. When we have heard what India has to say on the other side we shall have better evidence than an ex-parte statement can supply. We shall continue, in any event, to maintain our old attitude and to insist, as we have always done, that the points in dispute must be so settled that neither Lancashire nor India shall have ground to complain of being unjustly treated.

But while we grant fully the right of Lancashire to make itself heard on this question of the cotton duties we none the less take exception to some of the methods by which the controversy has been carried on there. It is quite right that those organs of the Lancashire press which claim, or without claiming, really to represent the views of the textile trade should state their own case, or the case of their clients, as strongly as they please. It is desirable, for every reason, that the truth should be known, whatever may be the consequences which follow from it. Our complaint is that the advocates of the interests of Lancashire are not always satisfied with stating their case, but endeavour further to enforce it by their own imperfect advocacy by assuming and asserting that those who differ from them can only be actuated by corrupt or malicious motives. Reckless and unfounded charges of this kind would damage the best of causes, and are certainly not likely to induce the public to look with any more favour upon the somewhat extravagant claims of Lancashire. We are quite sure that the leading men in the county and the trade disapprove of this method of carrying on the campaign. The sooner it is dropped, and only legitimate arguments employed in the controversy, the better. India has a strong case, which has brought conviction, however slowly, to the best men of both parties in the State. It will be very difficult for Lancashire to shake that conviction.

The following letter in reference to the above article is published in the "Times":—

SIR,—Your leading article of to-day contains the fairest effort made by any London newspaper to hold the balance evenly between Lancashire and India in reference to the Indian import duties. The usual London attitude in this matter has been to represent Lancashire as an insolent bully trying to tyrannise over the mild Hindoo. It is now admitted, I hope, by all parties in England that the duties are not "to operate protectively," are not, in fact to give artificial assistance to the ruin of a most important department of Lancashire trade. About one-third of the cotton operatives of Lancashire are engaged in the making of cotton goods for India—i. e., either in weaving those goods or in spinning the yarns from which they are woven. The duties were imposed while Parliament was not sitting, and without any consultation with those who represent the interests of Lancashire. It was certainly understood in Lancashire that Sir Henry Fowler had given a pledge that the duties should not be imposed without previous consultation and without full discussion. Nobody supposes that the duties would have been imposed at all if the revenue were not imperatively required. So long as the revenue is needed—and it will probably be required while silver remains at its present low level—all that Lancashire can fairly demand is that the excise on goods produced in India shall be made fully equivalent to the duties imposed on Lancashire cottons. Lord George Hamilton has led us to expect that this will be conceded, and we have no reason to believe that he will break his promises and betray Lancashire.

You accuse Lancashire advocates of asserting that those opposed to them can only be "actuated by corrupt or malicious motives." No doubt men who, by hard work, have built up a trade with their own Government suddenly tries to injure by artificial means, are goaded into strong language, especially when they find their countrymen in the metropolis treat their complaints with scant sympathy. But we certainly believe in Lancashire that the Indian opposition to a fair excise is influenced by interested motives. We believe that officials in India and their friends are large shareholders in the Bombay mills, and that they are as deeply interested in giving an unfair advantage to those mills as we in Lancashire are interested in seeing that our industry has fair play. We believe that interested parties in India have influenced the Indian Government, and through it the India Office.

It has been rather disgusting to observe that the opponents of Lancashire in Parliament and in the London Press have talked as if they were representing imperial interests as opposed to what they call the local interests of Lancashire. Surely the greatest Imperial interest of all is to convince those engaged in English manufacturing industry that an extended empire is an advantage to England and to English trade. What is the use of employing imperial credit, in accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's bold and enterprising policy to develop our imperial estate if we are to look forward to such proceedings in the future as Sir Henry Fowler's action in India. We are accustomed to seeing foreign Governments imposing tariffs against English goods to "protect native industry," but we do not expect our own free-trade Government to protect the rising industry of India against the struggling manufactures of our own country. Why should we ever make sacrifices for India if this sort of thing takes place? We do not ask any "advantages" for Lancashire manufactures in India or elsewhere. We simply ask that in all countries controlled by the English Government our goods shall have fair play and a fair field. It is the universal conviction in Lancashire among all Lancashire men who have examined the subject that we do not possess this fair field and fair play in India under the regime established by Sir Henry Fowler—Yours, 5 Parsonage, Manchester, Dec. 9. CHAS. HUGHES.

PRESIDENT FAURE AND THE SCANDALMONGERS.

RUMOURS having been current in Paris for days past, with regard to "a coming scandal" that would be attended with a presidential crisis, the "Figaro" of Dec. 10, at the express wish of M. Felix Faure, published the following statement:—

A rumour—one of those commencing low, whispered in corners, crawling in gutters, and ascending back staircases—has been travelling about for some days, and it must be met face to face. There is, then, in the family of the President of the Republic a secret—a dark corner, something of which no one speaks—and the person who is brought in question is not the man no one dared attack when he was free to defend himself, but the woman whom he chose as the companion of his life. Madame Felix Faure's father had to settle accounts with justice, and we will relate the whole story. In the month of March, 1841, a young lady of Amboise, Mdlle. Guinot, married M. Belluau, a solicitor. Many persons had intervened to hasten on the wedding. They were exhaustless in the praises of M. Belluau. Mdlle. Guinot's parent's confidence was imposed upon, for they married their daughter without a settlement securing her dowry. They had been cruelly deceived. The man who had played the part of a lover to their daughter soon showed himself in his real character. On July 15, 1841—that is to say, less than four months after marriage—he deserted his home, taking with him his wife's dowry, and money which had been confided to him by clients. He left his wife enciente. It is easy to imagine the sadness of the young wife's life, at least till Feb. 21, 1842, when she gave birth to a daughter, who was destined to be one day the respected wife of the President of the Republic. Mdme. Belluau had obtained a legal separation from her husband in January, and, by a deed dated Feb. 2, 1842, she renounced all claim on her husband's property. It was in the house of her grandfather, and later on, after her grandmother's death, in the house of her uncle, M. Charles Guinot, that the little girl was brought up. From father to son the Guinots succeeded one another as Mayors of Amboise, from 1842 to 1893. Mdlle. Guinot had just reached her twentieth year when she first met a young man only one year older than herself. He was a clerk in a factory of the town. They fell in love with each other at once; but M. Felix Faure—for it was he—was not then in a position to think of setting up housekeeping. He waited till the success of his work enabled him to do so honourably. He set up in business at Havre and prospered, and in July, 1863, he was able to marry the woman he loved. Before giving their consent, the honourable people who had brought up the orphan girl warned the fiance they had something to tell him. I do not know what the good French people who may read this would have done; but I warrant there is not a true gentleman who could help giving more than his esteem to the young man who then answered, "What does it matter to me? I will not make an innocent woman suffer for faults committed by others before her birth. Tender love must efface injustices and heal all grief." M. Guinot died in Spain a few years ago. This is the secret with which the enemies of the President of the Republic threatened him. It is, however, probable that the knowledge of the real facts will render M. Felix Faure even more popular with the great masses of the people, from which the President of the Republic is proud of having risen. The Paris papers, almost without exception, comment on the matter, their remarks being generally sympathetic with the President.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

THE International Bi-metallic Conference met in Paris on Dec. 10. The French League, on whose invitation it assembled, was represented by M. Loubet, ex-Minister, M. Guichard, chairman of the Suez Canal Company, M. Edmond Thery, M. Cernuschi, M. Meline, chairman of the Budget Committee, M. Berenger M. de Verneuil, syndic of the brokers, and others. England was represented by Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Granville Smith, Germany by Dr. Arends, Count Mirbach, and Herr von Kardorff. M. Loubet welcomed the visitors, who described the position of the question in their respective countries, and M. Thery having submitted a programme for the conference, a committee was appointed to report on the course to be taken by the Legislatures of the three countries. At night the foreign delegates dined with the members of the Cobden Club.

A letter, published in the "Times," refers to Indian finance:—

Dec. 7.

SIR,—The proposal of the Indian Government to increase the currency investment by two crores of rupees is of more interest than may perhaps at first sight appear. For besides the demand for rupee paper, it will cause a further increase of that amount to the fiduciary rupee circulation of the country, which it is estimated has been already increased since the closure of the mints by the reappearance of three crores of rupees from hoards.

Sir James Westland has acted wisely in seeking the advice of the mercantile community on this important question, but it affords fresh proof of the insurability for placing the monetary arrangements of India on a permanent footing, under which the volume of the currency shall be automatically regulated.—Your obedient servant. L. C. PROBIN.

The letter given below, says the "Times," helps to disprove the erroneous idea prevalent in some quarters that the notes composing an excessive issue of paper currency must retain their nominal value inside the country issuing them:—

SIR,—I notice in your issue of yesterday's date a report of a paper read by Mr. W. E. Bear under the heading of "Agriculture and Currency" (the paper was noticed in the last issue of the "Overland Mail"), in which, in speaking of Argentina, he states that the paper dollar is "always nearly as much as gold is worth in the country, except for the purchase of imported goods." As I have but lately returned thence after a three years' sojourn, and as I fancy it is the common idea in England that the paper dollar is of practically the same value as the former gold dollar, I wish to state that this is entirely an erroneous impression, and that it is not worth more than 1s. to 1s. 3d.—that is to say, what this amount in England will procure, one dollar paper in the Argentine will procure. I am not speaking of "imported" articles, as the price of these would soon preclude this idea. Take, for instance, two native manufactures (for there are few)—beer, at 30 c. per bottle, of which millions are drunk per annum; biscuits of an inferior class to those imported, at 50 c. per pound. On the other hand, the farm labourers' wages average from 40 dols. to 50 dols. per month, and all found; this, if gold, would be from £8 to £10. What a rush there would be for it! But there is not. In reality its value to the recipient is from £2 10s. to £3. What a difference! I might quote many other instances, but your valuable space forbids.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

L. ALSTON FAWSSETT.

Louth, Dec. 7.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

THE Jingo demands in the United States for the publication of Lord Salisbury's Venezuela despatch in reply to Mr. Olney's note have somewhat abated. A notion seems (says the "Times" New York correspondent) to have got abroad that the contents of the despatch may not serve the purpose of the Jingo party as well as they had hoped. President Cleveland is still duck shooting in North Carolina, and the date of his return is still uncertain.

Mr. Carter, one of the highest American authorities on international law, has delivered an address, in which he declares that the Venezuelan dispute is of no real concern to the United States, unless Great Britain seeks to extend her territory, of which there is no evidence, and says that if the Americans attempt to act against the principles of international law they will have the sympathies of the civilised world against them.

In the House of Representatives, on Dec. 10, a resolution was submitted censuring Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador in this country for language used by him in speeches delivered at Boston, Lincolnshire, and Edinburgh, and calling for his impeachment. After an animated discussion, the proposal for impeachment was struck out of the resolution, the remainder of which was carried by a large majority on what is described as a strict party vote.

SERIOUS ITALIAN REVERSE IN ABYSSINIA.

ON Dec. 8, at Adigrat, the whole army of King Menelik estimated to number 20,000 men, made a sudden advance and attacked at Ambalage an Italian detachment of 2,000 native troops and twenty Italian officers, commanded by Major Toselli, of whom only 300 native soldiers appear to have escaped. General Arimondi, who advanced in support of Major Toselli, engaged the enemy at Adera, and afterwards "concentrated" his troops at Makaleh. The fight lasted six hours. About a thousand native soldiers and twenty officers, and Major Toselli's battalion remain unaccounted for. The Shoans are said to have captured 2,000 rifles, a mountain battery, and the whole of the camp equipment. The Italian Government is preparing to send out large reinforcements. General Arimondi has effected a junction with the Commander-in-Chief. In the Italian Chamber, on Dec. 9, the War Minister described the incident as serious, but said it could easily be retrieved, and that all the Italian positions were safe. At a special meeting of the Cabinet held at the residence of Signor Crispi, on Dec. 9, it was decided to send out reinforcements.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held, on Dec. 12, at the offices, Leadenhall-street, Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., chairman of the board, presiding.

The chairman, who was received with applause, said the first remark he would make was that these meetings seemed to come round with extraordinary rapidity. This idea was on his part, perhaps, a sign of advancing age, but he thought it was also an indication of the extraordinary activity with which the directors had to work in conducting their affairs. He had had the honour of occupying that chair for fifteen years, although it seemed to him almost incredible, and he was proud to say that during all the meetings he had presided over there had never been one word of hostile criticism on the part of any shareholders with regard to the policy of the board. (Hear, hear) Usually he began by examining the state of the accounts presented to them; but on this occasion he might commence his observations by referring to one or two points in connection with the noble fleet owned by the shareholders. Their vessels had the aggregate tonnage of 236,391, the largest, and he would venture to say, the most valuable fleet under one flag owned in this or any other country. During the last twenty years they had made addition to the extent of 164,142 tons, entailing an outlay of nearly £4,000,000, and that they had invested in shipbuilding in order to carry on the business, apart from the large amounts which had been expended in refits and repairs. During the same period they had sold close upon 60,000 tons, so that the net addition had been 104,042 tons. He thought it would be admitted that this increase would bear out his contention that the company had endeavoured by every means in their power to meet the legitimate requirements of the public for whom they had to cater. He also ventured to say that in this respect the prestige and usefulness of the company was certainly not less than it was in the old days when they held the monopoly of steam communication with the Far East—that was previous to the opening of the Suez Canal. They had recently made in addition to the fleet of five vessels. The names were the Ceylon, Mazagon, Caledonia, Simla, and Nubia, and their cost had been £532,000, of which the expenditure on the Caledonia (of 7,558 tons) accounted for a large proportion of the total. He was glad to say that the Caledonia, which had been actively employed in the Indian Service, had given the greatest satisfaction to those who had travelled by her, and he was also glad to say that the same remark applied to the other vessels to which he had referred. These vessels had cost £100,000 each as would the Malta. He believed that for the purpose of the particular trade for which these ships were intended they would be found to answer extremely well. The satisfactory position in which the fleet stood was due to the encouragement they had given the board to strengthen the sinking fund and the depreciation account in order that they might be able to meet all exigencies. And that the figures of £267,1000 in these accounts were not too large could be amply demonstrated. They had sold a tonnage of 60,000, which had cost originally £2,104,482, and they had got for these vessels what they considered the satisfactory figure of £171,381. So, they would see, they had had to provide during the lifetime of these ships nearly £2,000,000 for depreciation before they could fairly divide the profits belonging to them in connection with the company's work. There was another reason why at the present moment the provision they should make in this respect ought to be most ample, and it was this, that their mail contracts terminated in two years, and they must look forward to the possibility of a very large outlay if they were successful in obtaining new contracts for the China, India, and Australia mail services. He did not know what the policy of the Post Office might be on the subject, but he did know what was the policy of France and Germany. It was to wrest from this country the trade which had for so many years centred in it. Therefore, they must be prepared for whatever exigencies might arise, and he could only hope that the future policy of this country with regard to the mail contracts would be settled by statesmen who knew what was going on in other parts of the world. (Hear, hear.) Two new vessels, the *India* and the *China*, were now building—one on the Clyde and the other at Belfast—and they could only deplore the labour disputes which had retarded the completion of those ships. He hoped the dispute was about to be settled under the ægis of his noble friend, Lord James of Hereford. It was to be regretted that these disputes should cause so much bitterness, though he did not anticipate that shipbuilding was going to desert this country on account of the disputes of masters and men, yet other countries were quite ready to take our places, and sooner or later our workmen would be brought into competition with the cheap labour of the Far East, aided by cheap silver, which enable distant countries to enter into competition with us in cotton spinning and other industries. Reverting to the mail service, he said that in his opinion the Government ought to feel satisfied and gratified at the manner in which the present mail contract had been performed during the last eight years. He thought that during the whole of that time they had hardly had an instance of ships arriving late, and if they had received premiums for early delivery the amount would be something like £100,000. He found that at Bombay their vessels had averaged 38hr. 23min. before the contract time; at Shanghai, 11hr. 7min.; and at Adelaide 82hr. 54min. They had steadily during these last few years continued to advance and improve, and they would continue to advance and improve, up to the moment when the present contract expired. Briefly adverting to the collision in 1893 between the Japanese war vessel Chishima and the company's steamer Ravenna, in which the former was sunk, and a large number of people unfortunately lost, he said that the Japanese Government had claimed at first £100,000, but the statutory liability of the company, had they been adjudged blameable, would have been £27,000; and, to save further litigation, they had compromised with the Government for £10,000—(hear, hear)—the claim for damage to the Ravenna had been written off. Allowing for exceptional receipts the increase over the previous year was only £16,000, and that he considered a miserable addition. Taking into account the two items of wages and Canal charges, they had an increase over last year of £21,000, owing to the employment of a greater number of ships, and a larger tonnage passed through the Suez Canal. It was true that trade had improved; but that was only to and from the West, and not to and from the East. He regretted to say that since the report was issued the ray of freight at Bombay had been lower than ever before, no more than 7s. per ton to Europe. He did not take a desponding view of the trade with India, because distant chances in trade there had only been temporary in the past, and would, he believed, only be temporary in future. There had been an addition to their passenger receipts of £20,000, and they had carried more both first and second class. In one matter they had been able to effect a great economy, and that was in the article of coal, by arranging to be the greater use of coal from the Colonies, India, and Japan, cost the company only one-half of what it did twenty years ago. In conclusion, he said that so long as they had their reserves invested in the way they were the company was in a very comfortable position. The interest, 3½ per cent., which they were paying on their debentures was less than they received on their investments, while the high figure at which their debenture stock stood proved the estimate the public placed on the position and stability of the company. (Hear.) After briefly alluding to the new contract for £20,000 with the Italian Government, Sir Thomas said he trusted they would believe that the position of the company had been strengthened and safeguarded by the operations of the directors during the last year. He need only add that their ambition had been to effect this object for many years, so that they were justified in looking forward with hope to the future. (Applause.) He moved the adoption of the report.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Samuel S. Gladstone, and agreed to without discussion.

Earl Selborne was re-elected a director, and the meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks to the directors and staff.

THE STOKES AFFAIR.

THE "Independence Belge" says it has been arranged, to the satisfaction of both the British and Belgian Governments, that after a preliminary examination before the tribunal of Boma, Major Lothaire is to be tried by the superior Council of the Congo State, sitting in Brussels. An indemnity of 100,000f. has been paid by the Congo State to the natives of Mr. Stokes' caravan who were deprived of their chief by Major Lothaire's action. Before proceeding to Sandringham from Windsor, on Dec. 7, the King of the Belgians had a long private interview with Lord Salisbury, by appointment, at the latter's house in Arlington-street.

FOR some years past the Parisians have had the benefit of a system of "telegram postcards" which are sent by pneumatic tubes. It is now in contemplation greatly to extend this pneumatic system in the French capital. The proposal is to send letters by this means from the post offices to the railway stations. The average distance from each post-office to the principal railway stations is rather under two miles. In order to send all the letters by pneumatic tube, an engine of 200-horse power will it is reckoned, be sufficient, and it is further reckoned that there will be an actual saving of cost as compared with the existing system of sending the letters in heavy, lumbering vans. The first cost of the installation of the tubes is calculated at 34,000*l.*, and the annual expenditure on them at 2,000*l.* The relief to the traffic and the diminution of noise in the Paris streets will, moreover, be an appreciable boon.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

SPEECHES OF LANCASHIRE REPRESENTATIVES.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY.

On Wednesday (Dec. 11), at the India Office, Whitehall, the Secretary of State for India (Lord George Hamilton, M. P.), who was accompanied by Sir Arthur Godley, received large and representative deputation from Lancashire and parts of the adjoining counties on the subject of the Indian cotton duties. The deputation consisted of the following :—

Members of Parliament : Messrs. Coddington, Rutherford, Platt-Higgins, Harwood, Tomlinson, Sidebotham, Clare, George Whiteley, Herbert Whiteley, Shepherd-Cross, Cawley, Kenyon, Mellor, Ascroft, Maden, Melville, Royds, Oswald, Hatch, Blundell, Hornby, Wylie (Dumbartonshire), Maclure, William Sidebottom, Thomas Fielden, Piorpoint, Lord Lorne, and Sir H. Howorth.

Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives (Indian duties) : Mr. Tom Garnett (chairman), Messrs. W. Noble, John Whittaker, T. F. Mackison, James Fletcher, W. Thompson, Gordon Harvey, Luke Barker, Calder Clegg, and Joshua Rawlinson, representing the employers ; and Messrs. David Holmes, Thomas Ashton, W. Mullin, W. H. Wilkinson, J. Edge, J. Burrows, and J. Sidebotham, representing the operatives ; and W. Tattersall (secretary).

Mayors of Darwen, Bolton, Blackburn, Lancaster, Oldham, Chorley, Burnley, Bury, and Hastingden.

Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations : Messrs. J. B. Tattersall, James Fletcher J. R. Marlane E. Travis, and S. Andrew (Oldham) ; John Fletcher and S. Smethurst (Ashton-under-Lyne) ; R. S. Buckley and John Mayall (Mossley) ; R. Evans (Rochdale) ; T. F. Mackison (Heywood) ; F. C. Rostron (Bury) ; W. R. Sidebottom (Stockport) ; W. H. Morris (Darwen) ; and W. Tattersall (secretary).

United Textile Workers' Association : Messrs. Holmes, Wilkinson, Ashton, Mullin, and others.

Northern Counties Weavers' Amalgamation: Messrs. Rushton, Holden, Melling, Ward, Park, Speake, and others.

Scotch Dyers and Printers : Three representatives.

Blackburn and District Operative Weavers' Association : Messrs. Haworth, Bullen, Williams, Hargreaves, Goulsbrough, and Cockett.

Blackburn Operative Spinners' Association : Messrs. Gregson and Johnson.

Amalgamation of Cardroom Operatives : Messrs. Elds-worth, Kinsley, Carr, Chatterton, and Murphy.

Accrington Friendly Weavers' Association : Mr. Robert Cussy.

Preston Weavers' Association : Messrs. Thomas Sumner, T. Grime, and R. Haythornthwaite.

Burnley Weavers' Association : Messrs. R. Hartley, E. E. Brywisle, F. Thomas, and P. Layfield.

Great Harwood Weavers' Association : Mr. W. Haythornthwaite.

Hyde and Hadfield Weavers' Association : Messrs. W. Bancroft and Samuel Worth.

Clitheroe Weavers' Association : Messrs. J. Whittaker and Joseph Wrigley.

Nelson and District Weavers' Association : Mr. J. Cowgill.

Accrington Weavers' Association: Mr. John Clough.

North-east Lancashire Card and Blowing Room Operatives, etc. : Mr. P. Maguire.

Amalgamated Operative Spinners' Association : Messrs. E. Mellor (Oldham), T. Ghint (Chorley), J. Norris (Stalybridge), J. Rhodes (Mossley), A. Hill (Bolton), and W. H. Carley (Huddersfield).

Oldham Operative Spinners' Association : Messrs. W. H. Whitehead, R. Baines, W. Prescott, and George Frost.

Operative Cotton Spinners' Provincial Association : Messrs. C. Diver and W. Gradwell.

North-east Lancashire Amalgamated Weavers' Association : Messrs. E. J. Homes and J. Heys.

Ashton-under-Lyne and District Weavers' Association : Messrs. R. Dickens and W. Booth.

The United Cotton Manufacturers' Association : Messrs. Garnett, Noble, W. Thompson, G. Harvey, Calder Clegg, L. Barker, Frederick Reyner, W. R. Sidebottom, G. C. Haworth, N. Eckersley (Wigan), E. Blanks (Preston), J. Fish, H. Eccles, M. Warburton, J. Smethurst, Lewis Haslam, W. Cannon, W. A. Aspland, and A. B. Aspland.

Blackburn Chamber of Commerce : Messrs. H. Harrison, A. Heyworth, Hibbert, Thorn, Berry, and Watson.

Bolton Chamber of Commerce : Messrs. B. A. Dobson (president), J. Booth, and F. W. Briscoe.

Oldham Chamber of Commerce : Mr. E. Emmott.

Blackburn Master Spinners' Association : Messrs. Lewis Hartley, A. Birtwistle, and J. E. Sharples.

Burnley Employers' Association : Messrs. J. Greenwood, T. Crook, and J. Rawlinson.

Oldham Cardroom Hands : Messrs. Fletcher, Howard, and Thorn.

Hasiingden Weavers' Association : Mr. J. Barnes.

Preston Manufacturers' Association : Messrs. Hunter and Simpson.

Radcliffe and District Operative Weavers' Association : Messrs. J. Mills, W. Hanson, and R. Preston.

Mr. Coddington, M. P., in introducing the deputation, said their object was to impress on the Secretary of State what they considered to be the unfair manner in which the duties had been assessed upon English manufactures as compared with those of India. He himself a cotton spinner of some forty years' standing, asserted from his knowledge and experience, that the tariff as now levied was distinctly of a protective character.—(Cheers.) But, assuming that the duties were not protective, and were levied for revenue purposes merely, they contended that their competitors in India should pay their fair proportion of the tax.—(Cheers.) The only argument for imposing the duties was the financial necessities of India. India required it. If it were fair the duties should be reimposed, it was fair, to his mind, that they should be equally levied not only upon the imports but upon all the yarns and manufactures in India.—(Cheers.) He would remind the Secretary of State that almost the whole of the capital invested in the Indian mills was English capital, and that consequently, according to the contention of the deputation, the present arrangement gave an unfair advantage to the English capitalist in India as against the capitalist at home.—(Hear, hear.) The English manufacturer and worker asked for nothing but justice and fair play.—(Cheers.) If these duties remained in their present form, and were not more really countervailing Excise duties upon the manufactures of India, the building and extension of mills in that part of the world would be so encouraged that when the time came for the duties to be taken of the millowners there would suffer almost as much as, if not more than the English millowner was suffering at the present time.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Garnett (chairman of the Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives) argued that the duties as at present levied were

SERIOUSLY PROTECTIVE

as against this country. This he thought, was clearly proved in the memorial that had been forwarded to the Department. It might be saying to that statement being still subjudice that confidential views were being exchanged and investigations being made and that the Secretary of State might not therefore be in a position to depart from a reserve which in the interests of an early settlement of the question and for the interests of the textile industry both here and in India he was bound to respect. If that were so the deputation were sufficiently public spirited to respect and honour that reserve. All the same they thought it was only their duty to inform the Secretary of State that the public mind in Lancashire and elsewhere was most seriously agitated on this question.—(Cheers.) He would even go so far as to say that there was a growing tide of indignation in those districts at what they considered to be the very long delay on the part of the Indian Government in answering a memorial prepared some six months ago.—(Cheers.) So long as the present uncertainty existed, so long would orders be lacking and trade be slack, because so long would merchants only deal with the East limit their purchases to the smallest dimensions, or, if possible, abstain from entering the market at all. The deputation would therefore seriously beg the Secretary of State to use every effort to accelerate any steps the Government of India might think of taking to remedy the grave injustice under which Lancashire was undoubtedly suffering.—(Cheers.) "It's all talking between a full man and a fasting." Unfortunately Lancashire was in the position of being a fasting man. It was, they urged, the bounden duty of the Indian Government to endeavour at the earliest possible moment to promulgate a scheme which should have the effect of relieving them of one of the burdens which in addition to others they had to carry, they thought they were now unjustly and needlessly bearing. No doubt the matter required full and careful consideration. They desired, in fact, that the consideration should be exceedingly full and careful, for they were now suffering from enactments that were based on information that was neither full nor accurate.—(Cheers.) If this afternoon the Secretary of State was not in a position to make that pronouncement that was so anxiously awaited by scores of thousands of industrious folk, they still hoped that he might at any rate give an assurance that progress had been made and that the end was not far off—an assurance that would at once disabuse the mind of Lancashire and other districts interested that the subject was not being played with.—(Cheers.) India had no more sincere well-wisher than Lancashire, whose desire was that every interest in India should be prosperous and contented, and they looked on it as a sacred duty not to say or do anything which by giving a handle to agitators should make the problem of governing India more difficult. They should say that this estimate of their responsibilities might reasonably call for a reason from across the seas. They believed both sides should abandon useless recrimination, which could not but injure the British name, and if both would loyally assist their respective Governments there was no reason why an equitable arrangement should not be arrived at.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. D. Holmes (Operative Weavers' Society and chairman of the Textile Workers' Association) said he was present on behalf of 140,000 people directly engaged as workers in the textile trades of Lancashire and the neighbourhood, and he was desirous to express their

EXTREME DISAPPOINTMENT

at the delay that had taken place in dealing with this question.—(Cheers.) They were led to believe—indeed they hoped some months ago—that the Government were in earnest and that they would soon see the grievances they complained of remedied in some form or other.—(Cheers.) The case has been presented to the Secretary of State, and, so far as they were aware, remained unanswered. The people whom he represented were pretty plain spoken. While they asked for no favours they wanted a fair field, and they were not prepared to have their spindles stopped and their homes closed in order that any particular section in India or elsewhere might thrive at their expense.—(Cheers.) He had some recent information pointing to the direct effect of these duties being imposed. For the first eleven months of this year, that was till the 30th of November last, the quantity of cloth exported from this country to British India was 2½ per cent. less than in the same period of 1893, although about the latter period the dispute in the coal trade seriously affected production, while as compared with last year the decrease was 22½ per cent. In values the exports of 1895 so far showed a decrease of 15 per cent. compared with the first eleven months of 1895, and a decrease of 29 per cent. as compared with the same period of last year.—(Hear, hear.) As he had said, they wanted a fair field and no favour. They asked that the duties should be totally abolished—he did not say at that moment, but he did say there could be no peace in Lancashire until they were totally abolished.—(Loud cheers.) For the present they would not wish to do anything to harass the Government. They were prepared for the moment to leave the matter in their hands in the hope that at any early date any grievances they might have would be removed.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Whittaker, representing the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said the Secretary for India might think they were too impatient and importunate for a settlement of this question. But that large and representative deputation showed the great anxiety there was in Lancashire in the matter.—(Hear, hear.) It was said twelve months ago that many of the objections then urged against the duties would prove in course of time to be imaginary, but experience, so far from having modified, had only intensified the objections—(cheers)—for those twelve months had been a period of almost unexampled disaster to the cotton trade of Lancashire and of almost unexampled prosperity to the mills of India.—(Hear, hear.) However much they might have felt the injustice of the duties at the time they were imposed, he could assure the noble Lord that at the present moment they felt them to be more than even harassing, owing to the uncertainty that existed as to the future of the duties.—(Hear, hear.) The deputation desired to urge first the necessity of a speedy decision with regard to the future course of the duties, and second that the same consideration should be given to the representatives of the Lancashire industry and the various chambers of commerce that had hitherto been given to corresponding classes in India.—(Hear, hear.) One great complaint they had was that when the duties were reimposed Sir H. Fowler did not sufficiently consult Lancashire on the matter.—(Cheers.) He believed, as a matter of fact, that Sir H. Fowler did consult one or two gentlemen whose names remained a secret, but, on the other hand, Sir H. Wedderburn said he had taken every possible step to keep chambers of commerce and the millowners of Bombay informed of the measures being taken. The third point the deputation desired to press was that, if possible, the

DUTIES SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

(Cheers.) The rupee had increased about one penny in value since the duties were imposed last December, and that must make a considerable difference in Indian finance. But if that would allow of the abolition of the duties they would be glad if the Government could see their way to adopt the suggestion so ably advocated by Lord Lorne, that there should be a larger contribution from the Imperial Exchequer to the Indian Government. Anyhow, if they could not have entire abolition, the deputation asked that so long as these duties were required for revenue purposes exactly similar conditions should be attached to the products of the Indian mills as attached to those of Lancashire.—(Hear, hear.) In the memorial which he had prepared on behalf of Lancashire he had endeavoured to show the protective character of the duties. The Bombay Millowners' Association, in the manifesto issued last December, argued that import duties if levied on cotton goods would not be protective, even if unaccompanied by Excise duties, and Sir H. Fowler when he gave his consent to the imposition of the duties stipulated that there should be no protection. If, therefore, Sir H. Fowler had been misled, no injustice would be done to the Bombay millowners by a readjustment of the duties on the line indicated by Sir H. Fowler.—(Hear, hear.) It was not his intention to go over the various points contained in the memorial, but he must point out that the assertion was therein made that if the unfair conditions were maintained in reference to goods made from 20's and below without a countervailing duty the result would be that the products of the Indian mills would supplant those of Lancashire altogether. That prophecy had been realised more quickly than was anticipated, for gentlemen engaged in the trade informed him that their business was almost if not entirely, gone in goods made from 20's and below. No less than 25 million yards a year had been sent from Bombay to India, though the president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce believed there were no exports from this country of cloth made from 20's and below. Perhaps the statement of the President of the Bombay Chamber was now correct, or, if not, it very soon would be.—(Hear hear.) The memorialists had endeavoured to show that the 5 per cent import duty levied "ad valorem" on their goods was only countervailed to the extent of 3½ per cent., because of the duty being levied on the yarns only in India. But he was in a position to prove further than owing to the difference in the way in which the tax was levied on cloth as compared with yarn an additional advantage to the extent of 1½ per cent. was given to the Indian manufacturer. In support of this point he handed in tables showing the grey value of the cloth, the value of the yarn contained in the piece, and the cost of printing, making up, shipping, etc., his point being that as compared with the duty which India would pay this country paid on printed goods from 12½ to 22 per cent., whereas in India they paid duty on the value of the yarns only in the cloth. He noticed that an Indian paper admitted that had Sir H. Fowler known more about the matter he would have seen that a dividing line could not be fixed without involving protection. He would remind the noble Lord that his predecessor in office stated that if it could be proved on clear evidence that the Government had drawn the line of excise too high or that its operation did not satisfactorily and equitably remove the

PROTECTIVE CHARACTER OF THE DUTY,

the Government, in concert whith the Government of India, would fairly consider the objections and loyally carry out the declared intention of avoiding protection. The present Secretary for India had adopted that pledge.—(Hear, hear.) The Lancashire case then was this, that if these duties were protective they could not possibly continue to exist in their present character if these pledges were to be redeemed.—(Cheers.) It was said that Lancashire was greedy—that Lancashire was selfish. But he declared that Lancashire wanted no advantage.—(Cheers.) Their case from the first had been that they wanted equality. They said in their memorial, whilst reaffirming the opinion expressed throughout Lancashire that nothing short of the entire abolition of the duties would be accepted as final and satisfactory—(cheers)—they accepted, for the present at any rate, the necessity alleged for the imposition, but they demanded fair and equitable treatment. If increased revenue was required and must be obtained by the imposition of these duties, there should be no exemption from their operation, and the country imposing them should bear its share of the burden during the crisis.—(Hear, hear.) By the end of the present year they would have exported some 500 million yards less than last year. He would not argue to what extent that might be due to the operation of the duties, but whatever the difference might be two-thirds of the value of the lessened shipments was direct loss to this country, for only one-third went to America for cotton, and the remainder was loss to the workers of this country.—(Hear, hear.) Of course the present Secretary of State was not responsible for the imposition of these duties. His appointment to the office was hailed throughout Lancashire with the greatest possible satisfaction.—(cheers)—because they knew his experience eminently fitted him from the post. They knew that twenty years ago he fought their battle, and now he had pledged himself to see fair-play between the contending parties. They wanted nothing less and would be satisfied with nothing less.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Machin, representing the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, stated that, although the president (Mr. Macara) was unable to attend, he was in thorough sympathy with the object of the deputation. Their main object was to impress on the Government the need for expedition in this matter. The extent to which negotiations had already extended were really shaming the patience of Lancashire.—(Cheers.) The view of the Association with which he was identified was that there could be no satisfactory solution of the question—satisfactory to this country and to India—except the entire abolition of the duties, and the question would never rest until that goal was reached.—(Cheers.) They had the promise of the present and of the late Secretary of State that every shred of protection according to the duties should be removed, and they asked that that might be done at the earliest possible date.

Mr. W. Mullin, representing the cardroom operatives, assured the Secretary of State that the feeling that existed in Lancashire on this subject was very strong. He did not suppose there was any class of workers in the world so well acquainted with the conditions of their trade and the profits enjoyed, incurred as the factory operatives ; consequently they were in a position to appreciate

THE GRAVITY OF THE MATTER,

and they showed their sincerity in the matter by their votes at the time of the general election.—(Cheers.) Apart from politics they looked upon this as a bread-and-butter question.—(Cheers.) If the Government were desired to put down Socialism and Anarchism the people must have full bellies. (Laughter.) At the present moment thousands of cotton operatives were walking the streets of Lancashire in a state of semi-starvation, and the reason there had been no great cry was simply because of the great confidence they had in the Secretary of State. They took note of what he did when the voting took place in the House of Commons on the import duties—(hear, hear)—and whilst they admitted the great difficulty he would have in rectifying the error of his predecessor, they hoped he would show the operatives of Lancashire that he was worthy of their confidence.—(Cheers.)

Mr. T. Ashton (Operative Spinners' Secretary Oldham) declared that these duties were an injustice, and that those whom he represented would not be satisfied until they were entirely abolished.—(Cheers.) He recently reported to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade that in Oldham and the surrounding districts there were no fewer than 6,000 operatives out of employ. The evil was growing, and they really thought they were entitled at the hands of the Government to fair-play. The Secretary of State had removed these duties before and could do so again. He had nothing to do but say "They must go," and they would go.—(Laughter.) He appealed to him to do his duty fearlessly, and not be afraid of those who put the duties on.

Mr. A. Emmott, of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, informed the Secretary of State that never except when there was some great labour dispute had so many spindles been silent and so many operatives unable to find employment as at the present time. On behalf of those whom he represented he declared that they would never be satisfied until the duties were removed ; but steadfastness to that end perhaps for the moment impossible they urged the removal of all those anomalies which, as they had shown, did injustice to Lancashire.

The Mayor of Oldham confirmed what had been said as to the bad state of trade, and said dissatisfaction was felt by masters and men at the maintenance of these duties.

Mr. Coddington stated that the Mayor of Blackburn could give similar testimony, but as there had been so many speakers he would not call on him.

Colonel Mellor, M.P., wished to emphasise the statements made as to the extreme gravity of the situation. Neither members of the House of Commons nor the Indian Press at all realised the situation in Lancashire at the present moment.—(Hear, hear.) In an experience of the trade dating since 1851 he had never known a feeling in Lancashire comparable to that which existed at the present time. It was felt on that matter that a blow had been dealt by those of their own household, and this added to the resentment that was growing steadily in the country. He would therefore impress on the noble Lord the extreme importance of his doing something to equalise these duties. They could not expect they would be removed at present, but until they could be they claimed, in accordance with the pledge given, that Lancashire should be placed at no disadvantage.—(Cheers.)

Mr. C. Whiteley, M.P., said they took their stand on Sir H. Fowler's declarations, endorsed as they had been by the present Secretary. It had been proved up to the hilt that in every respect these duties were protective. Sir H. Fowler's mistake was in accepting the Indian doctrine that because their manufactures were of a lower quality than ours no competition would take place. But they did seriously compete with ours now in the Indian market. If the Government were to tax every hat above 7s. in price one could understand the grumbling and complaining of the competition of those who made the inferior article.—(Hear, hear.) That deputation appeared as Lancashire itself, and they made a very strong and urgent appeal for justice.

Mr. Wylie, M. P., also spoke on behalf of the Scotch dyers.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said : I felt as soon as the general wish was conveyed to me from Lancashire to receive a deputation upon the cotton duties that I ought at once to receive it. But I believe the majority of you know the conditions under which I expressed my willingness to receive a deputation. They are contained in a letter, and I think those who have studied that letter can well understand the reasons why I must now speak with a certain amount of reserve. Several speakers have reminded me that this is not the first time that I have had the honour of receiving a deputation from Lancashire. I went through the old agitation, which took place some twenty or more years back, and which resulted in the imposition of the duties imposed in India. I assert that no man who has had the official experience I have had who has come in contact with the representatives of Lancashire can pretend that this question is a mere local matter, or that those who are speaking or agitating upon it are influenced by motives of either selfishness or greed. I have most powerful instruments known for welding together the interests of scattered communities, and for welding them and maintaining them into an empire. But if commerce and trade is so to work it must operate equally upon the interests which it touches, and whenever it is in any way necessary to adopt a tariff policy which sets great industrial communities and different parts of the same empire in antagonism or collision one with another, then the germs of disunion are created and the stability of the empire is threatened.—(Cheers.) We all know that as locomotion developed, so the powers of trade and agglomerate, both in binding and in disintegrating the communities and empires, are on the increase. Therefore, I have always treasured up the happy words of the present Prime Minister, who in summing up the controversy some twenty years ago said this was a matter of

DANGEROUS CONTENTION,

and it was only under conditions of emergency or exigency that recourse in any way ought to be had to such policy. Now, unfortunately, as a number of speakers have admitted, that financial exigency does exist, for the purpose of establishing an equilibrium in India finances that this duties were imposed. Since they were imposed the position of Indian finance has slightly improved, and I hope it will continue to improve. —(Cheers.) You have alluded to various members of the Indian Government generally and to one member of it, Sir James Westland, in particular. Let me say at the very outset that I have had a good many communications with Sir James Westland, and a fairer and a straighter and a stronger man I have seldom met. He is bound to look at this question from his point of view as Finance Minister. I find no bias, no prejudice whatever in his mind, and in one sense he is your best friend. If an equilibrium can be established between Indian expenditure and revenue so that they can dispense with these cotton duties, it is admitted on all hands that they are the first taxes that should be remitted. No man is striving further to attain that end than Sir James Westland, and if, as I hope, in the course of a few years that satisfactory result is attained, it will be more due to Sir James Westland probably than to any other living man. Not only is the principle involved an important one, but I think some of your critics hardly realise the magnitude of the interests which you represent. Great Britain is the greatest manufacturing and exporting country in the world, but I do not know whether many people are aware that taking the returns for the last ten years, the exports of the cotton trade alone comprise 25 per cent. on the average of the whole total annual exports of Great Britain.—(Hear, hear.) They amount on the average to the enormous sum of 60 millions sterling. On the other hand, India is the great receiving market for cotton goods ; it comprises one-fifth of the human race, and it has taken during the past ten years, on an average, 40 per cent. per annum of the total cotton exports of this country. Therefore the question is one which you are perfectly right in raising in the shape that you have done, and I have looked at it not from the point of view of your interests merely, but I have looked at it from the point of view of the interests of India and of the Indian consumer. Indeed, I think that is for the benefit of India that the consumers there should pay 5 per cent. more for their cotton goods than they did before, and therefore if a State of affairs could be attained by which a satisfactory equilibrium between expenditure and revenue could be established, it would be to the interest of India, as well as of Lancashire, that these duties should be abolished. If so far with Mr. Whittaker that it is almost impossible to draw a hard and fast line in a vast number of varying qualities of goods and say the tax shall only apply to this side of the line and not to the other. The inevitable tendency of increasing the price by taxation of a class of goods on one side of the line is to draw up a certain number on the other side of the line, and therefore the Indian consumer will understand that he, in the aggregate, pays under this system more for his cotton goods than the Government receive from the duties which they impose.—(Hear, hear.) Therefore I think we are all agreed—the Indian Government and all of us—that if we could, or if we had the power, which Mr. Ashton gave me credit for dispensing with those duties, we could gladly do so. Then there is equal agreement as regards the conditions under which those duties were imposed. Sir Henry Fowler stated in the clearest possible manner that these duties were in his opinion,

IN NO SENSE TO BE PROTECTIVE,

and he was so confident that they would not in any way operate in that direction that he did not consult Parliament before he imposed them, the understanding being that if they did in any way operate in that direction Parliament must be consulted. The Indian Government have fully accepted the conditions upon which they were allowed to legislate, and it will be observed in the circular which they have recently addressed to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that they announce as they were sure to do, that they intended loyally to adhere to and to fulfil those conditions. Therefore there is no dispute so far as the conditions are concerned. Now I come to what is, I think, the main point of the speeches to-day of the gentlemen who have spoken, and that was, there had been a considerable delay in the minds of some of them an unwarrantable delay, in the answer to the memorial which I received some time back. On that point of delay I want you to bear in mind what my difficulties and the difficulties of the Council have been, the difficulties of the Council of India are. These duties are imposed and they have been imposed on a certain condition ; namely, that the excise is to fully countervail the import duty. To establish perfect equality is an exceedingly difficult matter. Mr. Whittaker is, I suppose, a complete master of every detail and every technicality of the cotton business. A number of gentlemen met my predecessor, Sir Henry Fowler, on the 27th May. They were all experts born and bred in the particular business concerning which they were speaking. He asked them to state in succint form on paper their case, and their case arrived on the 9th of July. You therefore see that although there were here a number of experts professing a knowledge of all the technical points of the cotton trade, to which of course I cannot pretend, yet even in drawing up one side of the case they took no less than six weeks. Therefore it is not unreasonable, when you consider that I and those who work with me have not only to consider one side but both sides of the case, and, if we come to an opinion that any alteration is necessary, to consider what the alteration should be—I don't think it is unreasonable that we should be allowed a little time to mature our answer to your memorial. But I can assure you that, so far from there being any delay, so soon as the general election was over I took this matter in hand, and have been in constant communication with the Indian Government. You will understand that it would have been easy, under certain circumstances, to send an answer very quickly to any memorial of that kind. Whenever a petition or a memorial addressed to a Government praying for any alteration in the tariff, if the Government wish to refuse that memorial they can answer quickly ; but if, on the other hand, they believe that there is something in that memorial, and that memorial requires close consideration, and that if upon further consideration legislation may become necessary, then the position is entirely changed. It is a cardinal maxim in tariffs that no Government should allow a great interval to elapse between their declaration of intention and their action upon that intention.—(Hear hear.) You yourselves know that it is the invariable practice here that when any deputation waits upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to any tax which is in existence they do not get a final answer until he introduces the Budget. We have made considerable advance, and I hope that in the course of a short time we may be able to give you an answer. To every pledge that my predecessors have made I of course adhere, and I sincerely hope that whatever conclusions we may arrive at they may in some way contribute towards the re-establishment of the prosperity of your industry. Mr. Holmes, I think, drew attention to the great difference between the amount of piece-goods exported last year and this year, and he seemed entirely to attribute the difference—a difference, I think, of 22½ per cent.—to the action of the cotton duties. But it must be recollected that last year the exports to India were exceptionally high. I believe in quantity they exceeded any amount which had been imported in any preceding year. Stocks were

UNDOUBTEDLY EXCESSIVE

at the commencement of the year, and I little doubt that this excess of stocks considerably contributed to the difference between the exports of this year and last year, to which Mr. Holmes called attention. But I quite admit the force of one statement which, I think, was common to every speaker—namely, that when a trade is in so depressed a condition as yours, an uncertainty as to its future tends materially to aggravate that depression. —(Hear, hear.) But I have looked at this matter perfectly impartially, and I say very frankly to you that I do not believe, even if it were possible for us and in our power to repeal these cotton duties, that would at once bring to you all the prosperity which you anticipate. I have looked carefully into the figures relating to the exports from India, and I find that during the past ten years the value of the cotton exports from Great Britain to countries other than India has not increased, but on the other hand the exports from the Indian mills during that period have literally doubled, and they are increasing still, and there is this year a large increase in the amount exported. Therefore it is clear that quite independent of those import duties, and in places where those import duties do not operate, there is increasing competition between the products of Indian mills and the products of Lancashire. I make this statement because I think it is much better for us frankly and fully to look this situation in the face. You have to deal now with new conditions and new competition. I have a belief in the capacity of Lancashire to adapt herself to almost any condition, provided she has fair play.—(Hear, hear.) That fair play you ask from the present Government, and they in common with their predecessors are pledged to give that fair play, and by fair play I mean perfect equality in treatment as between England and India.—(Hear, hear.) You ask for nothing more, and, as I understand, Bombay asks nothing more. You have alluded to the fact that the Indian Government have (I think it is in the mind of some of the speakers) unduly consulted the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and merchants upon their legislation.—(Hear, hear.) You must recollect that the cotton merchants at Bombay were the only persons whom the Indian Government could consult on a question of this kind. You contended, on the other hand, that my predecessor in office did not sufficiently consult Lancashire.—(Hear, hear.) Now, I am fully in possession of the views of Lancashire. Lancashire wishes certain alterations to be made in the existing tariff which it believes to be fair to itself. I am bound, under those circumstances, to let Bombay have its full say on anything why more to you that this I think we can exchange ideas, which to a certain extent will be satisfactory. You impress upon me the necessity of pushing this matter on and bringing it to as rapid a conclusion as possible in consequence of the great damage done to your industry by delay. I admit that. That fact, I think, is already known to the Viceroy, and I will emphasise it by repeating to him the result of the interview to-day.—(Hear, hear.) Therefore on that we are agreed. On the other hand, I think you will agree with me that, pending the date on which we can remove these duties, whatever is done now should be done fully, thoroughly, and finally, so far as these duties are concerned.—(Hear, hear.) In whatever spirit any changes may be considered, they must be characterised by an equitable and judicial character. —(Hear, hear.) Moreover, it is essential that they should be associated with a full investigation of every detail of this complicated question that we should not in any way fail in our object. Therefore I can assure you that I will do my best to accelerate the reply and decision of the Indian Government, and I will communicate to the Indian Government the substance of the communications which you have made to me, and I am quite confident they will there be received in a sympathetic and an equitable spirit.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Coddington, in thanking Lord George Hamilton for his great courtesy in receiving them, said that the argument which he had brought forward of the enormous increase of the exports from Indian mills to other parts of the world proved, at all events, that those mills did not require any special treatment in their favour any more than the Lancashire mills did. —(Hear, hear.)

The deputation then withdrew.

EUROPEAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

THE "Times'" Vienna correspondent telegraphs some interesting facts contained in one of the Foreign Office reports from Yokohama. A newspaper in the Japanese language has recently been published in Yokohama under English auspices. The aim of this journal, for which only a very moderate charge is made, is to familiarize the people of Japan with British merchandise. It appears that Germany has convinced herself of the efficacy of the enterprise, for that Government has lately instructed the Legation and the various Consulates to watch and report upon the methods best suited to insure the success of a similar undertaking on German lines. It is now stated on good authority that the issue of a German newspaper has been definitely decided upon. It will be edited at the academy of Oriental Languages in Berlin, and will be printed in Germany and forwarded to Japan for distribution among the inhabitants free of charge, while the advertisements of the various firms inserted by German firms will suffice to cover the expenses of publication. The principal object of the newspaper will be to do away with the existing intervention of the middleman, and to inaugurate a system of direct intercourse between the manufacturer and the consumer.

There is now (adds the correspondent) prospects of many radical changes in the mercantile and economic features of China. In consequence of the peace of Chimonoseki a number of new ports in the Yang-tsze valley have been opened to the foreigner. New settlements are being planned in those neighbourhoods now accessible to strangers for the first time, and at the present moment a Japanese official in Shanghai is empowered to enter into arrangements with regard to the construction of landing-stages, bridges, roads, &c. Companies have been formed both with European and Japanese capital for the purpose of exploiting the raw products of the country. Cotton and silk spinning mills have been formed, together with other industrial establishments, and shares in these enterprises find a ready market. An expedition, fitted out at considerable expense by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, and intrusted with the mission of thoroughly investigating the trade and commerce of Eastern Asia, has now arrived in China. One portion of this expedition has already reached the interior of the country after a journey through Tonquin, while the second portion intends to ascend the Yang-tsze river to Szu-chuan, where the two detachments will effect a junction. The expedition is exclusively composed of experts, who have undertaken to study the means of developing the trade with the interior and to open up the wealth of the country to European enterprise. Whatever measures of success may attend their efforts they will, at all events, preserve districts hitherto wholly unexplored, which neither Englishmen, nor Germans have ever visited. Finally, it is reported that at the initiative of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce an English expedition will start shortly to explore the western provinces of Szu-chuan and Yun-nan.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient, milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of Insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless Imitations

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

THE SULTAN'S SURRENDER.

SAID PASHA'S FLIGHT.

On Tuesday (Dec. 10), the alarmist rumours current for several days previously were set partially at rest by the action of the Sultan in assenting an Irade authorising the passage of the additional guardships through the Dardanelles. Yesterday (Dec. 12) the Italian guardship Archimede passed the Dardanelles, with the British gunboat Dryad. The Paris papers congratulate the diplomacy of Europe, and particularly that of Russia, upon its success, which they hope will put an end to the pessimistic news received for some time past, and will further cement the union of the Great Powers, which is the safeguard of peace. The ex-Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, who sought the protection of the British Embassy at Constantinople, is reported to have left the Embassy on the evening of Dec. 9 of his own free will, having received certain assurances from the Sultan of his Majesty's favour and of his own personal security. It is understood that previous to leaving the British Embassy Said Pasha addressed a request to the Sultan for permission to leave the country with his family. The immediate cause of Said's flight was, it appears, a request on the part of the Sultan that he should remove his wife and child to the palace, the intention being, it is believed, that they should be detained as hostages for his own conduct. From the day of Said Pasha's arrival there till he left, the Embassy was closely watched by spies, and the British gunboats Cockatrice and Imogene were surrounded by small boats ; the object of these measures, against which Sir Philip Currie lodged a protest at the Porte, being presumably to prevent the secret departure and embarkation of the fugitive ex-Minister. Said Pasha is a strict Mahomedan, in whom his co-religionists have ever had the greatest confidence. The "Daily News'" correspondent says he "bears the reputation of having never intrigued with any Power, and of having given single-minded counsel to his master." The history of the incident appears to be as follows :—

When Kiamil was dismissed and exiled from the capital the Sultan pressed Said to take the Grand Vizierate once more. Said, not caring to be made a fool of for the third time (as the "Times" correspondent says), absolutely refused, and the Sultan's suspicions and fears were thereby so much aroused that he thought it would be well to have his old servant immediately under his own eye and watched by his own bodyguard. He therefore offered Said a home in one of the kiosks of Yildiz, where he would be allowed to come to-day. Said accepted the offer and carried out. Of course, Said very well knew that if he were once to set foot in the kiosk he would be cut off from all the world until the throne became vacant. The Sultan was informed by Said when he refused the Grand Vizierate that he wished to retire from public life, for which his age and impaired health unfitted him, and to go and live quietly abroad. This rankled in the Sultan's mind until it brought on one of those paroxysms which occasionally disturb of late the equanimity of the usually rational, gentle, mild eyed, soft-spoken Padishah. The secret of the whole business is that Abdul Hamid knows that Said Pasha is held in esteem by all Mahomedans, and he fears that were such a man to connect himself with the malcontent party the latter might not remain inactive. Promptly taking a decision, Said availed himself of the earliest opportunity of slipping out of his konak with his son in the dusk ; and, the spies set to watch him being negligent or the recipients of baksheesh, the fugitives managed to reach a hack carriage. The driver was instructed to drive to the British Embassy. Arriving there, Said jumped out of the vehicle with his child—he is a big boy of fourteen and the ex-Grand Vizier is an old man—and hurried into the building, and asked to see Sir Philip Currie immediately. The "Chronicle's" correspondent professes to report the very words of the Turkish statesman's speech to his Excellency :—"The Padishah the Sultan ordered me to accept the post of Grand Vizier and I refused (said Said), he locked me up all night in a closet at Yildiz Kiosk. This evening I received an order to attend at the palace, and I was informed that the Sultan wanted me again as Grand Vizier. I cannot and will not accept office under the present conditions. I fear that my refusal will endanger my liberty or my life, and I claim your protection for myself and my child." Sir Philip Currie at once placed himself at Said's service, and set apart a comfortable apartment for his visitors.

The "Times'" Constantinople correspondent gives some interesting particulars regarding the closing stages of the negotiation between the Sultan and Said Pasha, to whom his Majesty sent thirteen successive messengers to give way and urge the latter to return to his own house. Subsequent the Embassy, explaining the circumstances which led him to return home and expressing the deepest gratitude for the kindness that had been shown to him. He showed Sir Philip Currie the written assurances as to his freedom and safety which he had received from the Sultan, and the Ambassador, acting on special instructions, has written to the Turkish Foreign Minister expressing the confident hope of his Government that the promises made will be kept.

The Sultan of Turkey is reported to be much concerned with Ministerial intrigues, and there are rumours of changes in the offices of States.

Major Williams and Major Bulman, the newly-appointed British Vice-Consuls for Van and Sivas, respectively, left Constantinople on Dec. 11, to take up their duties, which will be chiefly concerned with the execution of the reforms promulgated by the Porte.

Reports of massacres continue to be received from certain Turkish provinces,

...RTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

...Fry, the author of a book with this title war...nt at the launch of the first steamship built for ...orth Atlantic trade. Her name was the Great ...tern, and she was launched at Bristol (a place ...e appropriate for the occasion, considering Bris...'s maritime renown) in 1837. The Great Western ...as a paddle boat. After six years came the launc...ng of the first ocean screwship, the six-masted ...Britain, on which occasion also Mr. Fry was ...He has studied the history of every Atlanti...since then, and he has crossed the At...n seventimes. As far as knowledge ...tionally well equipped for his task ...what is called "style" there is ...But there is an immense amount ...esting information, and what ...says in the clear, plain ...which he relates and ...own story without ...was a time when ...and hold the ...shipping trade ...was to this ...

...re splendid ...1,800 tons, and ...ey almost mono...and and the United ...often made rapid pas...mmer, but in winter they ...h heavy westerly gales that ...upled sixty, seventy, eighty and ...to reach New York. Many of ...ne thousand emigrants, but after a ...ter struggle with iron screw steamships ...gradually disappeared in 1860. In 1861 the Ameri...owned more tonnage than their English ...yals. Then came the war, which drove ...American tonnage under neutral flags. But ...for the rapid rise of British trade which followed ...there was a deeper and more permanent reason ...than the Civil War. For years before the War, iron ...and steam had been abolishing the wooden commercial navy. The history of the revolution is the history of British supremacy in the North Atlantic trade. Before coming to the year 1837 and the launch of the Great Western, Mr. Fry glances at the early attempts at steam navigation in Scotland in the eighteenth century, and does justice to poor Symington, the Scotch engineer, whose ideas were stolen by Fulton, the American. The Great Western, though she could be comfortably stowed away several times over in any one of the splendid monsters of to-day, was a world's wonder in 1837. It is curious, in the year 1895, to read the following extract in reference to the Great Western in a New York paper of 1838:

> What may be the ultimate fate of this excitement—whether or not the expenses of equipment and fuel will admit of the employment of these vessels in the ordinary packet service—we cannot pretend to form an opinion; but of the entire feasibility of the passage of the Atlantic by steam, as far as regards safety, comfort, and despatch, even in the roughest and most boisterous weather, the most sceptical must now cease to doubt. The steamer took fifteen days to cross the Atlantic, a marvellous advance upon the sailing ship time, which occasionally occupied ninety days. But in 1895 the Atlantic liners perform the trip in between five and six days, and at a fraction of the fare charged in 1838, when it was fifty guineas. But the Great Western was a wooden steamer. Brunel, the daring, was the first to advocate the construction of iron steamers. This was the Great Britain. All Europe was excited over this first iron steamer propelled by screw. There is a pathos in the fate of famous ships. Its highest and most poetic expression is in Turner's glorious picture of the fighting Temeraire led to her last berth. It may interest Mr. Fry's readers to learn that the Great Britain was, only thirteen years ago, "converted into a sailing ship, as sound and as strong as when she was first built," and that "she is now a coal hulk at the Falkland Islands." After the iron age of Atlantic steamers, came the steel age, which may be dated from 1879, and during which the Cunards, the Inmans, the Allans, the White Star Company, the Anchor Company, the Guion Line, the Dominion Line, the Hamburg-American Company have produced their marvels of luxury and engineering skill. Modern scientific mechanism has reached its latest stage of perfection in the first-rate Atlantic liner. At this stage of his narrative Mr. Fry gives many interesting biographical particulars about the leading men in the Atlantic trade, beginning with the owners of the Cunard Line. He gives a full description of the Campania and the Lucania, two magnificent ships belonging to that famous Company. The arrangement into water-tight compartments is explained. Some striking details are given about the gigantic engines, which mean engines. Each of these the base to the top of ... two ships can carry ... thousand passengers. At the measured mile the Campania attained a maximum speed of twenty-seven miles an hour. Mr. Fry gives more space to the Cunard Company than to any other because it was not only one of the pioneers in Atlantic steam navigation, but because that history is absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world. Of no other company can it be said that in fifty-three years it has never lost the life of a passenger; that for forty-four years it never lost a letter; and that in about eight thousand trips, amid hurricanes, fogs, ice, and icebergs, on a very dangerous route, only two ships have been lost! What is the secret? It is idle to talk of luck. "Luck's a fool; pluck's a hero, and wins the race," said President Porter, of Yale. The author attributes the wonderful success of the Cunard Line to the Company's careful selection of the best captains—all of whom, besides being most skilful seamen, have been, says our author, "with perhaps one or two exceptions, accomplished gentlemen;" to their policy of sparing no expense upon the best machinery, the best hulls, and the best engineers; to their punctuality, and to the rule that speed must never be sacrificed to safety. The ships of the Inman Line receive high praise. Luxury is hardly the word for the equipment of the Inman liners. They are veritable floating palaces. The City of York and the City of Paris are said to have cost each half a million sterling. For a time the City of Paris, on account of her "record," to say nothing of her splendour, was "hailed as the Queen of the Atlantic." The Allan Line's beautiful steamer the Parisian, launched in 1881, "surpasses anything that had been seen on the St. Lawrence." With so large a fleet as they possess, it is remarkable that (excepting one of their mail boats named the Moravian) the Allan Company have only lost two freight boats during the last twenty-five years—the little St. George, on the Brazil Rock, and the Hanoverian, which, being driven out of her course in a dense fog, was lost in St. Mary's Bay, near Cape Race. No lives were lost in either case.

In nothing is the revolution in the Atlantic trade more striking than in the provision made for steerage passengers. We may refer to the example of the White Star Line's superb vessel, the Teutonic:

> The whole of the free space of the upper deck is reserved for steerage passengers, who in stormy weather have the shelter of the deck above. The steerage is of unusual height; baths supplied with hot and cold water, a smoking-room, separate rooms for families, electric lamps, perfect ventilation, and an elaborate system of lavatories, planned with a view to the utmost delicacy, are all luxuries never dreamt of in the old sailing ships, which supplied emigrants with little more than bread and water, occupied thirty to sixty days on the voyage, and charged more passage-money than is now charged by the White Star Line for carrying them across in six days, with a liberal diet and all the comforts described! Unmarried women have their quarters aft, and are under the charge of a matron.

We can only refer to the Guion Line, the Beaver Line, the French and German, and other companies whose history is briefly sketched by Mr. Fry. In fifty years the speed of the passage across the Atlantic has been trebled, and the steerage passengers enjoy luxuries of which the builders and owners of a generation ago had not the smallest conception. Mr. Fry is inclined to believe that the limit of size and power has been reached, and that the next great change will be the substitution of the electric motor for the steam engine. The volume is supplied with a map of the Atlantic route, and with many illustrations of steamers, including their machinery and views of their dining-rooms, saloons and libraries.

Now that cycling is so general, there are doubtless many business men living some distance from the station who would ride there on their way to business every morning if they knew of a convenient place in which to store their machines. At only railway station cloak-rooms cycles are absolutely refused storage, and even where this is not the use, the charge, fourpence for a bicycle and sixpence for a tricycle, is rather heavy. Mr. Bidlake, the tricycle champion, has recently made a discovery in this connection which he communicates to the readers of "Bicycling News." It seems, though few people are aware of the fact, that a quarter cloak-room ticket for the storage of a bicycle or tricycle can be had for seven-and-sixpence, which works out at a penny a day, the saving being thus enormous even in the case of bicycles, and greater still in the case of tricycles. The suggestion that proper racks shall be fixed at railway stations for the storage of bicycles will have to be pressed with more or less energy, especially if the cycling ... continues ...

The Public Committee of the Italian Chamber, ... most of the Ministry, have increased the ... African expenditure from three to seven ... of lire.

THE LON...

...sponded. The following Lieut ... Marshall, vice B St J...e Marchant ..., Adjutant, vice E G Harrison, ... Parsons, to complete establishment. ...the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut L J ... was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 24, ...ed to Sept 2, 1895, vice F D Behrend. The ...econd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A J ...vice R Marshall; and P B Stratford, vice E M K ...ons.

South Staffordshire Regt—Super Capt F A Hedley to be Captain, vice P J L Tottenham, appointed Adjutant 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Lieut C Moore to be Captain, vice G W Richards, seconded.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Super Capt R Dill to be Captain, vice C M Stevens, deceased.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt T E Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, to be Major, vice A Davidson promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay; Capt A J B St Leger is seconded for service on the Staff

Manchester Regt—Major C R Brown has been permitted to assume the surname of Oswald in addition to and before that of Brown.

York and Lancaster Regt—Super Capt C W B Farrant, to be Captain, vice C S Harris, retired

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut M J W Pike to be Captain, vice G B H Rice, appointed Adjutant; Sec Lieut C Diok to be Lieutenant, vice M J W Pike

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut H P Gordon resigns his commission.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt the Hon W Coke is seconded for service on the Staff; Sec Lieut R C Maclachlan to be Lieutenant, vice R Tryon, resigned

West India Regt—Capt R B Todd to be Major, vice D M Allen, promoted.

Staff—Major Genl K G Henderson, C B, to be a Brigadier General on the Staff to command the garrison of Alexandria, which appointment is substituted for that of a Colonel on the Staff; Capt F St J Hughes, the South Wales Borderers, to be A D C to Lieut Gen Sir F W E F Forestier Walker, K C B, C M G, commanding the troops in the Western District; Lieut the Hon R H Marsham, 7th Hussars, to be A D C, to Major Gen C G Lonsdale, Inspector General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland; Lieut J D M'Lachlan, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be A D C, to his Excellency Sir W F Haynes Smith, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, deceased

School or Military Engineering—Major L C Jackson, R E, to be an Instructor, vice Lieut Col T R Main, R E, promoted.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Major Genl J Inkson, M D, is placed on retired pay

Ordnance Store Dept—Capt A Samut, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be an Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the rank of Major in the Army, vice Hon Lieut Col S G Finchant, deceased

Half Pay—Major A W Hill, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be Lieutenant Colonel

Brevet—The following Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels: L R Stopford Sackville, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); and J G Ponsonby, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)

Memoranda—The Assistant Director of Artillery and the Assistants to the Director of Artillery to be in future styled the Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance and the Assistants to the Inspector General of Ordnance respectively; Lieut Gen Sir W J Williams, K C B, to be placed on retired pay; Lieut Gen E C Griffin, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Gen (with the local rank of Lieutenant General) C E Nairne, C B Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, commanding the forces, Bombay, to be Lieut General, vice E C Griffin, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Major Gen G J Smart, R A commanding the Woolwich District, is placed on retired pay. The following officers to be Major Generals:—Col G Swinley, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, vice C E Nairne, C B; Col (with the temporary rank of Major General) J Alleyne, C B, R A commanding the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, in succession to Lt. Gen Sir W J Williams, K C B, R A, and Col J F Maurice, C B, R A, vice G J Smart. Col W W Murdoch, R A, is placed on half pay on vacating the command of the Royal Artillery in the Punjab Command. Lieut Col and Brevet Col J M Murray, R A, is placed on retired pay. Major and Lieut Col and Col H Leeke, half pay, is placed on retired pay; Lieut Col and Brevet Colonel J J Hamilton, half pay, retires on retired pay. The following officers of Royal Engineers serving in India from Lieutenant Colonel Royal Engineers, are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army;—Lieut Cols J W Ottley, C I E, and A D Mc Arthur; Vet Lieut Col A E Queripel, ... rmy Veterinary Dept, is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary Colonel while employed as Inspector-General Veterinary Department in India; Capt H P Sheldeton, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving with the Egyptian Army. Capt W H Brazan, Naval Ordnance Department (late Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance), to be Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, with the rank of Major in the Army in accordance with Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 9, 1891. Lieut P M Syres, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst employed as Consul at Kerman. Qrmr and Hon Lieut A E Mansfield, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), is granted the honorary rank of Captain

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt J W Hodgson M D to be Surgeon Major; Surg Lieut J Taylor, M D, 6th Vol Bn the Gordon Highlanders, to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

THE NAVY

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—G N A Poland, to Malabar (Dec 6); R P Humpage, to Pallas (Jan 1); R A J Montgomerie, to R N College, Greenwich (Jan 3)

Commander—W H M Daniell, to Melampus, additional for Coastguard at Wexford (Dec 20)

Lieutenants—R F Thom, to Flora (Dec 12); H G Parles, to Dædalus, in command (Jan 1); H A S Tyler, to Vernon (Dec 17); J Man, to Excellent, probationary (Dec 2); N Grant, to Victory, additional (Dec 3), and afterwards to Pallas (Jan 1); F I Cassell, to Victory, additional, for Meipomene (Dec 9); W F Forrest, to Durham (Jan 1)

Sub-Lieutenant—W B Wilkinson (a), R N R, to Astræa, additional, for twelve months' training (Dec 10)

Midshipman—H P Smyth-Osborne, to Magnificent (Dec 12 Engineers—E Carter, to Thunderer (Dec 12); J H H Ireland Assistant Engineers—... additional for Flora (Dec 11)

Surgeon—R W Anderson, to Galatea (Dec 6)

Surgeon—W Bett, to Halcyon (Dec 7)

Chaplains—The Rev W Law to Portsmouth Dockyard; Rev S A Shone, to R M L I, Portsmouth (Dec 20)

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—The Rev A R Price, to Blake (Dec 17); the Rev E G Cull, to Royal Sovereign (Jan 1); the R v J H Barry, to Vivid, additional, for R N Barracks, Devonport (Dec 20)

Fleet Paymaster—C Walker, to Malabar (Dec 16); H Marsh to St Vincent (Jan 1)

Staff Paymaster—M C Murdoch, to Boscawen, additional, for Minotaur (Jan 1)

Gunners—J B Thomas, to Pembroke; T Osborne, to Pelican; W J Geddes, to Vivid; E J Cole, to Flora, for torpedo duties (Dec 1); F B Watson, to Rupert (Dec 12); T C Jones, to Terror, for torpedo duties with torpedo-boats at Bermuda; J B Newman, to Janus; W Cooper, to Conquest; J Kelly, to Boxer; W T Webley, to Bruiser (Dec 12)

Boatswains—J Rose, to Rupert (Dec 12); W Jones, to Penelope, additional, for Cape Naval Yard; F Llewhellin, to Pembroke, additional, for Leander; W Fitzsimmons to Renown

Carpenters—W Barry (a), to Pembroke; T H Stidsor, to Tamar, additional, for Wivern and Hong Kong Yard Dec 6); W F Andrews, to Pallas (Jan 1)

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers of Coastguard—S Dickinson, to Benbow additional, as Divisional Chief Officer at Stornoway; W Veal, to Alexandra, additional, for R H B Battery, Stonehouse; W G Martin, to Dreadnought, additional, as Divisional Chief Officer at Renmore; J Wraight, to colossus, additional, as Divisional Chief Officer at Appledore (Dec 17)

Admiralty, Dec 3 1895—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt S P Peile to be Major, vice Gordon, promoted (Nov 20); Lieut F E B Eegle, to be Captain, vice Peile (Nov 25)

Admiralty Dec 3 1895—With reference to the notice in the "London Gazette" of Dec 3 the surname of Sub Lieut R F Thom, of the Royal Naval Reserve, appointed to be a Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet, is to be here given, and not as therein stated; Acting Sub Lieut J C Humfrey, of the Royal Naval Reserve, to be Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 31)

Dec 5—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Col Commandant J Phlips, C B is placed on the Retired List on expiration of his period of service under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881. Col Commandant J Phlips, C B to have the honorary rank of Major General on retirement

Dec 6—Staff Engr W Cook has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of the Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet;—W Milton, J T Purkis, and H S Rashbrook.

...Dragoon Guards—Lieut F C Quicke to be Captain, vice S B Smith, seconded; Sec Lieut D Parker to be Lieutenant, vice F C Quicke

2nd Dragoon Guards—Super Major C P Dawson to be Major, vice J A Lambert, promoted

4th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut F C Philips resigns his commission

2nd Dragoons—Super Capt H J Scobell to be Captain, vice C W M Feilden, seconded

12th Lancers—Lieut C V Sloane-Stanley is seconded for service on the Staff; Sec Lieut P J Bailey, from 3rd Bn the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C V Sloane-Stanley

14th Hussars—Lieut H R L Hughes to be Captain, vice J Murray, placed on temporary half-pay; Sec Lieut F R Lawrence to be Lieutenant, vice H B L Hughes

17th Lancers—Sec Lieut the Hon A W J C Skeffington to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment

Royal Artillery—Major G R Price retires on retired pay; Capt J M Grierson, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice G R Price. To be Captains—Capt E J Grant, from the Seconded List, vice C V Rume; H B Stanford, from the Seconded List, vice C Lyon; A R Stuart, from the Seconded List, vice R A K Montgomery. The following Officers are seconded—Capt C V Hume, for service on the Staff; C Lyon, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery; R A K Montgomery, for service on the Staff; Lieuts A U Stockley, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; A O'C Scott, for service on the Staff; F R Watch, for service with a Bengal Mountain Battery; T H E Anderson (District Officer), for service under the Inspector General of Ordnance; F A Wynter, for service with a Bengal Mountain Battery. The surname of Gent Cadet E F C Hathorn, appointed from the R M Academy to a Second Lieutenancy in the "Gazette" of Nov 12, 1895, is as now and not as therein stated

Hong Kong Company:—Jemadar Ahmed Din to be Subadar, vice Jumma Khan, retired; Bavildar Major Muhammed Bukhsh to be Subadar, vice Peran Ditta, retired; Naick Muhammed Ali to be Jemadar, vice Ahmed Din, promoted

Mauritius Company:—Jemadar Bhairo Singh to be Subadar, vice Jahwar Ram, retired; Havildar Budan Ram to be Jemadar, vice Bhairo Singh

Royal Malta Artillery:—Sec Lieut (with local and temporary rank) A Vella to be Lieutenant (with local and temporary rank), to complete establishment

Coldstream Guards:—Lieut J R Hall to be Captain, vice Sir H S Rawlinson, Bart, seconded

Northumberland Fusiliers:—Capt T D Pilcher is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut R W M Brine, from 4th Bedfordshire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G L S Ray, appointed Adjutant

King's Liverpool Regt:—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—G H Brush, vice R H Stewart, promoted; and T W Sheppard, vice C S Eldridge, promoted

Norfolk Regt:—Lieut G Heed to be Captain, vice E C Peebles, appointed Adjutant. Sec Lieut G Dodd to be Lieutenant, vice A G Leasoyd deceased

Leicestershire Regt:—The retirement from the service of Major R L Milne, D S O, which was notified in the "Gazette" of July 2, 1895, is cancelled; Lieut W Pearson to be Captain, vice V Semini, seconded; Super Lieut W P Hussey Walsh to be Lieutenant vice W Pearson

Lancashire Fusiliers:—Super Capt C F Randolph, to be Captain, vice A J Mitchell, seconded

Royal Scots Fusiliers:—Lieut A C H Macgregor, to be Captain, vice G O Ross Keppel, seconded for service as Commandant of the Kurram Militia; Sec Lieut S A Mott, to be Lieutenant, vice A C H Macgregor

King's Own Scottish Borderers:—Super Capt J Hope to be Captain, vice H J C Stanton, seconded

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles):—Lieut C M S Henning to be Captain, vice H Lysons, V C seconded

Worcestershire Regt:—Lieut Col J F Egerton, retires on half pay

East Lancashire Regt:—Capt H Q Pinhorn is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt):—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut F D Behrend, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 24, 1895, is antedated to Sept 2, 1895, vice F D Behrend. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—A J ... vice R Marshall; and P B Stratford, vice E M K ...

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 10.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut F C Quicke to be Captain, vice S B Smith, seconded; Sec Lieut D Parker to be Lieutenant, vice F C Quicke

2nd Dragoon Guards—Super Major C P Dawson to be Major, vice J A Lambert, promoted

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INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S Guaranteed State Railway (Ld.)—The ordinary meeting held on Dec. 9, at Winchester-house, Gen. Alexander Fraser (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said continuous progress had been made, but although both their gross and net earnings were better, they had had to do a larger business at lower rates so far as goods and minerals were concerned. It was possible they would want a little more money on capital account, especially if their traffic continued to increase. They had been able to pay over their rupee earnings at an exchange of 1s. 1 1/d., as against 1s. 1 3-16d. in the corresponding half of 1894, making 1s in own sterling net earning, £52,965, as against £47,741 in the first half of 1894. He regretted that their prospects for the current half-year were less favourable than he could wish, owing to the September cyclone.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

G. I. P. Railway.—The report for the half-year ended June 30 states that the gross receipts were £1,800,443, the working expenditure £859,653, and the net profit £940,790. The directors propose a dividend of 8s. 4d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year.

Indian Midland Railway (Ld.)—The report for the half-year ended June 30, states that the gross earnings were Rs. 28,78,703, working expenses, Rs. 16,93,906, net earnings, Rs. 9,85,198. The net receipts have been disposed of by paying Rs. 77,077 to Government on account of the Bhopal State Railway, and Rs. 9,08,121 towards the guaranteed interest for the half-year.

East Indian Railway.—The report for the half-year ended June 30, states that the gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of the entire system (at 1s. 1 1/d. per rupee) amounted to £1,631,374, £494,884, and £1,136,490, against £1,611,157, £484,361, and £1,126,796. The board recommend a dividend of 17s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent., leaving a small balance in hand. The Secretary of State has assented to the construction of that portion of the Grand Chord line that will give a connection between Moguilserai and Gya.

LIEUTENANT WINSTON CHURCHILL, who has been with the Spanish forces in Cuba, is reported to have denied the statement that he has taken part in the fighting against the Cubans.

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

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HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

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The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

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THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be the only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, BRONCHITIS, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS

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"DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains all the active principles of the remedy, in the most perfect state, and is of the highest value, not only in those cases in which I have long prescribed it, but in a great number of others in which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into general practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of second-rate specimens; its taste is by no means unpleasant, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Bronchitis, and especially in Laryngeal Disease accompanied with Consumption."

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports: For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently curing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching instantly.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD. FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES shipped by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, sole proprietors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil or other impurities. Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from F

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & Co.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club is GREAT, the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT but what it is much approved by the Members your firm. There can be no doubt of it. It is Old and Soft, and LENT. Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles of these have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in Bottles bearing the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with, so that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Whisky Merchants, London.

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Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c., &c.

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DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
All leading Merchants in India.
Sold by
CHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an advertising Medicine of this to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's attention of the

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, South

Sir,—In reverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a paper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to Indian that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal not forming in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the appearing; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered use. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your Sir, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
J. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England" engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

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Sold by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Protects the FUR In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Placed in a Kettle it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND THE AGED.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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"...sparilla."—*Medi...* ...ving what may be called ...—*Sir R. Martin.* ...when feeling depressed or out ...gue, a dose or two animates me."

"...Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a ... all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

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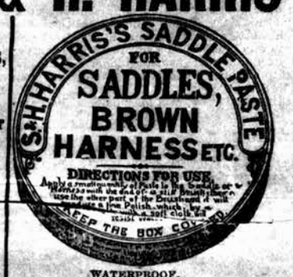

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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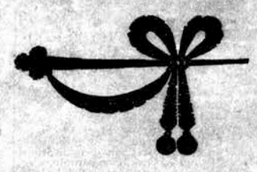
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REYNOLD... ...SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be ... certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording re... few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years ... leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC ... cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much ... recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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